

The Daily Colonist.

IF YOU ARE SICK
See a doctor.
If You Get a Prescription
C. E. JONES,
The People's Popular Prescription Pharmacy
36 Government St.—Always Open.

VOL. LXVIII.—NO. 8.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SUNDAY JUNE 19, 1892.

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR.

MORROW, HOLLAND & CO.

44 BROAD ST.,

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance Brokers.

MONEY TO LOAN AND ESTATES MANAGED.

Properties for sale in all parts of the City and District. A few desirable lots in James Bay for sale on very easy terms.

ju15

A. W. JONES & BRIDGMAN

REAL ESTATE,

Fire, Life and Financial Agents.

£20,000 TO LOAN

ON APPROVED SECURITIES AT CURRENT RATES OF INTEREST.

NO. 28 FORT STREET, FIVE SISTERS' BLOCK.

L. B. HAMLIN, C. E. and D. L. S. FRANCIS BOURCHIER, Notary Public.

HAMLIN, BOURCHIER & CO.

SYNDICATE

ESTATE - BROKERS,

Fort Street.

PROSPEROUS AND PROGRESSIVE.

THE SUN

Life Assurance Co'y of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

FEATURES OF THE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1891:

Life Assurances in force 1st January, 1892.....	\$19,436,961.84
Increase over previous year	2,677,605.92
New Life Applications received during 1891	5,901,521.00
Increase over 1890.....	1,365,515.81
Cash Income for year ending 31st December, 1891	920,174.57
Increase over 1890.....	140,388.75
Assets at 31st December, 1891	2,885,571.44
Increase over 1890.....	412,057.25
Reserve for Security of Policy Holders	2,480,842.98
Increase over 1890.....	371,620.30
Surplus over all Liabilities, except Capital	347,619.18
and Capital Stock	285,119.18
Increase over 1890.....	52,943.49
Death Claims fallen in during 1891	168,064.08

J. E. CRANE, Manager for British Columbia, 30 Broad Street.

ju3

BLARNEY TWEEDS.

These goods are manufactured only by Mahony Bros. in Blarney, near Cork, Ireland, and are the most celebrated of all the British woollens. The manufacturers allow them to be sold by only one firm in any town of ordinary size and then only upon the purchase of a large quantity.

GEORGE R. JACKSON

Is the only tailor west of Winnipeg whose trade enables him to control these splendid goods, and the quantity he has had to buy of necessity makes his stock the largest in the Province. The season being well advanced, and piles of stock yet on hand, he has decided to sell for 30 days the splendid goods at prices which will compare with those who are selling Canadian goods. Nothing is said re workmanship, as this establishment is known to be far in advance of all competitors west of what is known as the Far East. See show windows.

57 GOVERNMENT ST.

je19-1m

WE HAVE SECURED the services of Mr. E. F. Robinson, late of London, England, to manage our Manufacturing Department. He is a first-class manufacturing jeweler in every respect, so the public can rely upon getting good work done at the lowest possible price. Diamond setting, manufacturing, making over old jewelry into new, and repairing of every description is done on the premises.

DAVIDSON BROS.,

Five Sisters' Block, 59 Government Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE CO.,

CANADA BRANCH:

Of Hartford, Conn.,

Head Office,

ESTABLISHED 1854.

114 St. James St.

Cash Capital, \$2,000,000.

MONTREAL.

GERALD E. HART,

General Manager.

A share of your Fire Insurance is solicited for this reliable and wealthy company, renowned for its prompt and liberal settlement of claims.

J. A. AUSTIN, Victoria Agents, H. H. YATES, 163 Government St.

ru29

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STORE wanted, with small rent; also second-hand range (mention size and price); also one table with four chairs. Apply "J.H." Colonist office.

WANTED—A girl for light house work. Small family. Apply at 81 Discovery street.

\$250 Wanted—Eligible party with this sum, as partner in splendid agency, which can be developed to a fortune. Address "Bonanza," COLONIST.

TO LET—Furnished rooms without board may be obtained at "Rocchetta." References required. Apply 22 Victoria Crescent.

TO LET—A front room, with or without breakfast. Apply Mrs. D. Cameron, 34 Michigan street, head of Bird Cugo walk, James Bay. Also accommodation for horse and buggy.

MRS. NELSON reads your head: tells past, present and future; consultation on all affairs; price, \$1. Clarence Hotel, room 7.

THE ST. ANDREW'S

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY

Will hold their

29th Annual Gathering

At the Society's Grounds, Beacon Hill.

On Monday, 4th July, 1892.

The grounds have been greatly improved, the dancing platform specially prepared, and will be tastefully decorated and illuminated with the electric light.

ATHLETIC SPORTS of all kinds—Running, Jumping, Wrestling, Dancing, etc., etc. Programmes will be issued in a few days. J. M. MURDOCH, Secretary.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

Thursday and Friday, June 23 and 24

"AN IRISH TREAT"

The Representative Irish Singing Comedian of America.

MR. CARROLL JOHNSON

In His Magnificent Scenic Production,

The IRISH GOSSOON

Written by Mr. E. E. Kidder, Author of "Peaceful Valley," etc.

A FIRST-CLASS COMPANY OF ARTISTS! SWEET SONGS AND BRIGHT MUSIC! A MARVEL OF SCENIC BEAUTY!

Prices 50c. and \$1. Seats at Jameson's, next to post office. Next attraction June 27th, 28th, 29th, "BLUE JEAN'S."

G. BYRNES, AUCTIONEER.

—AUCTION OF—

JERSEY CATTLE

Friday, June 23, at 2 P. M.

I have been instructed by Mr. W. Pike, of Saturna Island, to sell at the Fashion Stables, Fort Street,

18 Head of Pedigreed Jersey Stock

From Richardson's celebrated fancy Stock Farm, Davenport, Iowa, U. S.

Consisting of 8 milch cows with calf, or to calve shortly; yearlings, the fine bull "John Reiter," and two young bulls 15 and 20 months old that won 1st and 2nd prize at the Victoria Agricultural Exhibition. The above are from the best imported Jersey stock in the United States and are guaranteed as what they are represented. Farmers and families should not miss this chance of getting such perfectly quiet and economically kept stock. There is no breed of cattle to compare with them for richness of milk and butter.

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

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Jubilee Hospital

BAZAAR.

Will be held in the Assembly Rooms, Fort Street, on

Monday and Tuesday, June 20 & 21

From 2 o'clock until 11 each day.

ADMISSION, - - 25 CENTS.

His Worship Mayor Beaven will declare Bazaar open at 2:30 on Monday.

Band of H. M. S. Warspite

In choice selections day and evening.

13--FANCY BOOTHS--13

Tea at 4:30 o'clock p. m. and all the evening.

Fancy dances in costume at 9 o'clock under direction of Mrs. W. Chudley.

Come one and all and assist in the good work.

Caligraph to rent at T. N. HIBBEN & Co's.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Hon. Edward Blake Invited to Stand foran Irish Constituency, Co. Galway.

Consternation Among Custom House Officers—Championship Lacrosse Match.

[From our own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, June 18.—Hon. Edward Blake was invited to stand for an Irish constituency of a seat in the Irish Parliament on certain conditions. He proceeds immediately to Murray Bay, and if there is no hitch and the terms accepted he will shortly sail for Great Britain. It is expected Mr. Blake will be returned for one of the divisions of Galway County, from which his ancestors emigrated to Canada.

The decision of the Government not to allow the officers of the inside customs service to share seizure fines has created consternation here. Collectors, whose salaries are less than \$2,000, are entitled to 5 per cent. of the net proceeds, instead of the gross proceeds, as heretofore.

It is currently reported that F. C. Gamble stands a fair chance of being appointed chief engineer of the Public Works Department.

The citizens are wild with delight to-night. The local lacrosse team, the Capitals beat the Cornwalls, the present champions, by four games to one. This is the first time the Cornwalls were defeated on their own grounds. The players were met by a special train and band of music.

The Dominion and Provincial authorities compel American sportsmen to recognize the fish and game laws of Canada.

MARRIAGE TIES WASHED OUT.

Canadians Who Have Taken Advantage of the Divorce Machinery of Washington State.

SEATTLE, June 18.—Mary A. Piper, the prettiest of all yesterday's fair seekers for freedom from marital bonds, was married to William Samuel Piper in Port Arthur, Ontario, December 1, 1886, and since Miss Ruby was born, four summers ago, they have not lived together. Her prayer for a divorce and the custody of the child was granted.

A case where, with the full opportunity of securing her share of the property, the fair plaintiff had to be induced by the court to accept it was that of Elizabeth Horan, who sued for divorce from Robert D. Horan, whom she married in Comox, Vancouver Island, September 5, 1883. Robert must have been greatly lacking in taste, for he deserted his bright, rosy-cheeked wife, and she has been forced to support herself by selling a cure for catarrh. He owned up to some 80 acres of excellent land in Whatcom county. The court thought she ought to have the wife of it, and so decreed in giving her the divorce she asked for.

DEMOCRATS IN COUNCIL.

The Party Platform—What It May Contain—A Shrewd Guess.

CHICAGO, Ills., June 18.—There has been so far very little talk of what the Democratic platform will contain. Inquiries this afternoon among the leaders leads to the belief that the platform will be largely a repetition of the St. Louis platform of 1888. It will contain a plank looking to a tariff for revenue only. The McKinley bill and force bill will be denounced as well as also the "billion dollar congress." As to the silver plank it is believed free silver coinage will be straddled, although fifteen states in their conventions declared in favor of the free coinage of silver. It is probable that something like an expression of the Illinois convention upon that subject will be adopted. The Illinois Democrats declared in favor of honest money and recommended an international conference for the purpose of fixing a ratio between the value of gold and silver so that parity may be maintained in the two metals and all mints thrown open to free coinage. An international conference having once been arranged, the platform will recognize that fact in its expressions on the subject.

THE ULSTER CONVENTION.

Dr. Kane's Speech Discussed by the Pall Mall Gazette.

LONDON, June 18.—The Pall Mall Gazette discussed to-day, the speech of Rev. Dr. Kane, grand master of the Belfast Orangemen, at the Belfast convention, yesterday. Dr. Kane was reported to say that General Lord Wolsley had declared himself ready to call on the English people to suppress all attempts to dismember the empire. Dr. Kane said: "You men of Ulster avow your readiness to follow General Wolsley in his call to the people to put down treason in our midst. He is one of us, an Irish Loyalist to the very core. The fathers followed his gallant ancestor's victory at the Battle of the Boyne. We cannot do better than fix our eyes upon the oriflame of General Wolsley, and follow him in his war against Domestic Treason." The Pall Mall Gazette demands that the Government be questioned in Parliament before dissolution as to whether Dr. Kane had authority to suggest General Wolsley in the event of a rebellion in Ulster would lead the rebels.

PALACIO SUPERSEDED.

Resignation of the Venezuelan Dictator and Appointment of His Successor.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The Herald's Caracas, W. I., correspondent telegraphs that he is at last able to confirm the news from Caracas, Venezuela, about Palacio. Palacio has retired from office and is in hiding somewhere. According to one story he fled to La Guayra and went aboard a vessel which was kept in waiting for him. Another account states that he has not yet left the country. He would have done so, but the members of his Cabinet would not permit him. They hold him responsible for the trouble, and say that they will not allow him to run away and leave them to shoulder all the blame. It was a hard

matter to persuade the hot-headed dictator that his power was at an end, and that the only hope left for his followers was to pretend compliance with the will of the people, substitute a personal government for the dictatorship, and issue a call to Congress to meet and choose his successor as President of the republic. His choice was Vice-President Villegas, who was present at the conference. He declined. At length one of those present suggested Minister of War Sarria. After some hesitancy he accepted, but on condition that Palacio should go into hiding in a secret place to be known only to the members of his cabinet, who promised not to betray him to his enemies. When the Dictator had reached his refuge, Sarria was to publicly announce his retirement, declare submission to the people and call upon Congress to name the next president. This was accordingly done. Crapo and his army are meanwhile continuing their march upon the capital.

LYNCHING STORY DENIED.

It is Pronounced to Have Been Manufactured Out of Whole Cloth.

SEATTLE, June 18.—The report of the murder of the foreman at Smith Bros. camp, on the Monte Cristo railroad, and of the lynching of four Italians for the crime is denounced as a fabrication by James A. Paine, of Bowman & Paine, the contractors for the work immediately adjoining Smith Bros. contract. Mr. Paine, in an interview, said: "I went all through Smith's camp talked with some of the Italians, and walked along the right-of-way with some of them and, if anything of the kind had happened, I should certainly have heard of it. There was a report that five Italians had been lynched at Earle & Donohue's camp, at the other end of the line, on Monday, for the murder of a foreman, but the day after this man had been said to have been killed I had taken dinner with him. When I got to Getchell I heard the report of the lynching of four Italians at Smith's camp for the same reason. Both stories evidently grew out of the same rumor, which has no basis of fact. Smith Bros. have a very nice crew of Italians, who are well satisfied with their work."

MR. GLADSTONE'S VIEWS.

He Addresses the Meeting of Dissenting Ministers and Denies Lord Salisbury's Assertions.

He Considers the Rights of the Irish Protestants Would be Ample Safeguarded.

LONDON, June 18.—Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone, to-day, addressed 60 dissenting ministers and others, headed by Rev. Dr. Giness Rogers, at his house, at Clapham. The delegation was composed mainly of Ulsterites. Mr. Gladstone, in the course of his remarks, said that he did not desire to aggravate the difficulties always raised in controversy over politics by awakening religious passions. "Lord Salisbury's assertions," he continued, "that I called the Ulstermen rogues and fools, is preposterously untrue. I would be a fool and a rogue if that statement was true. Ulstermen, elders and ministers, frequently write to me regretting the violent language used in their assemblies as tending to exasperate the controversy, but when I have asked permission to publish their names, they respectfully declined. 'That is no surprise,' he continued, 'we cannot expect them to subject themselves to the social boycotting resulting from the publication. Nevertheless, I regret that that highly respectable Presbyterian body in Ireland, has not given a more positive determination of the state of opinion among them. About a year ago said Mr. Gladstone, 1,800 non-conformist ministers of Scotland signed an address to me begging that I would continue denouncing the so-called Jingo foreign policy of the Government. Now I am told that there are 900 Protestant ministers in Ireland, exclusive of those of the Episcopal church, who are not Home Rulers, but where are their signatures? They have never been produced, their opposition has never been proved. I would like to see, said the speaker, the same test applied as that of the Scotch ministers." Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to criticize the recent memorial of the Irish dissenters sent to every non-conformist minister in Great Britain, setting forth that there is danger of Catholic oppression in the ascendancy of Home Rule. Mr. Gladstone recalled the pledges of the Catholic members of Parliament in 1850, and the clauses of the Home Rule bill safeguarding the interests of the Protestants. He maintained that 3,500 people of 4,775,000 were not entitled to the slightest consideration. "The memorial," he said, "did not give a syllable of proof or information." The best way to judge of the future, said Mr. Gladstone, is to enquire as to Irishmen having used the powers of the past and present. They elect Protestants to parliament, he said, whenever they can get them. Ireland, he asserted, had been led by Protestants down to the latest moment of the great catastrophe—by a Protestant, a remarkable parable, who was once a diocesan delegate to the established church synod. The Ulstermen were foolish, he declared, to proceed upon the principle that the Irish Catholics were such dotes, that if they received more liberty, they would forthwith surrender it to somebody else. Mr. Gladstone reviewed the proceedings of the Ulster Loyalist Convention at Belfast, and declared that he was impressed with its comparative moderation in view of Lord Salisbury's and other meetings. Belfast, he asserted, had given a lesson to Lord Salisbury. The majority must yield to the minority. In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone urged the Ulstermen to consult the history of the great volunteer army of one hundred years ago, when Protestants and Catholics worked together to regain Ireland's rights. He quoted documents to prove that the Protestants were then more tolerant.

THE BLOODY PASS.

The fact that the Ulster demonstration was a cut and dried affair does not prevent the impression from being general that it was a truly representative gathering. It is true that the managers provided for the payment of the fares and hotel bills of many of the delegates, and even of the reporters from a distance, nevertheless there is no room for doubt that, had this part of the arrangements been omitted, there would have been a spontaneous attendance, sufficiently large to show the temper of the people of the people of Ulster in a formidable manner. The Liberals have attempted to ridicule the affair, but even the Liberal papers devoted columns to reports of the proceedings. The facts, as described by their reporters, presented an old contrast to the editorials simultaneously published by the same papers. Everybody is talking of the meeting and agreeing that it was a wonderful meeting. One of the peculiarities of the occasion was the frequency of

ALLUSIONS TO AMERICA.

The American civil war furnished a favorite illustration for several of the orators, who fervently declared that, like the Union men of the Northern States, the people of Ulster would never consent to the overthrow of their national autonomy and the division of their country. A still more singular circumstance was the use of the American flag. Dozens of these stately emblems could be seen floating here and there in the throng.

The complaints made by the Liberals because the government will not dissolve parliament in time to allow voting on a Saturday are amusing for their naivete. It would seem that the Liberal managers expected the Tories to voluntarily arrange matters in the interest of their political opponents by permitting the period of the election to include a Saturday, when the labor voters would be able to come out in full force.

The Prince of Wales and his son, Prince George, the heir presumptive, who has just been inducted into the House of Lords as Duke of York, have gone to Warwick as guests to the earl of that name. They will while there inspect the monster agricultural show, but will not participate officially in the ceremonies.

Caligraph to rent at T. N. HIBBEN & Co's.

Unmounted Photographs of C.P.R., Victoria and surroundings at T. N. HIBBEN & Co's.

For second-hand furniture, go to J. L. Farwig, 123 Fort street.

CABLE LETTER.

Parliamentary Dissolution—Political Party Contentions—Gladstone and the Workingmen.

The Ulster Demonstration and What it Involves—The Bismarck Wedding—Silver Convention.

LONDON, June 18.—The prospects of the Liberal party are decidedly more gloomy, to-day, than a week ago. The depression has largely been caused by Mr. Gladstone's frankness in stating substantially that he could not take up the Labor issues until he had disposed of the Irish Home Rule question. Even if the Liberals should succeed, at the coming election, Irish Home Rule would be at least two or three years in the distance, and the labor leaders do not feel like waiting for that length of time before asserting their claims for an eight-hour working day, and other objects which they desire to have acted on in parliament. The labor view is that the home rule question should be secondary, and that the labor question should be the main issue of this summer. As Mr. Gladstone has emphatically stated that Home Rule must overshadow everything else the labor leaders are preparing to run their own candidates in a number of constituencies that have heretofore been overwhelmingly Liberal. The result can hardly fail to give a number of seats to the Tories. As to the placing of labor candidates in nomination it is not believed that the Tories will hesitate to supply the funds.

THE ULSTER MOVEMENT

is also causing great anxiety in the Liberal ranks, as it is no secret that the leading Liberals expected, if they did not hope, that the convention would be opened by bloodshed or scenes of violence that would deprive the Ulster Loyalists of British sympathy and show that the North was more bitter than the South, and that the best thing to be done was to let Ireland take care of herself, but the fact that no political gathering in England or anywhere else could have been more orderly has naturally caused people to draw comparisons between the Belfast demonstration and the election riots in the South and West of Ireland, to the disadvantage of the latter. It is said that Right Hon. Mr. Balfour notified Lord Erne, the Duke of Abercorn and other prominent Ulster Loyalists, that any disorder whatever would work serious injury to the Unionist cause, and earnest instructions were given to the delegates and others to observe the strictest decorum and endure insult rather than open a quarrel. Their instructions were intelligently followed and no disorder whatever on the part of the delegates or their fellow Loyalists occurred to mar the celebration. The proceedings of the convention are being to-day, bound in pamphlet form and a copy will probably be sent to every elector in Great Britain. The talk of

A LOYALIST ARMY

to defend Ulster and attack Dublin in the event of a Home Rule Parliament being established gives attention to the fact that every Orange lodge in Ulster and Scotland is known to be organized on a military basis, and that each lodge could be converted, without any friction and on short notice, into a military company. It is known that some of the Derry and Belfast Lodges have lately invited retired officers of the British army to review their secret drill, and that every attention is being bestowed on an increase of military efficiency. Lord Erne, Grand Master of the Orangemen, has a brother a brigade major of cavalry, and another disciplinarian, is said to take deep interest in the military organization of the Orange Lodges. Lord Erne, who took a prominent part in the Belfast convention, is an Orangeman by inheritance. He is descended from David Creighton, who, in 1689, made the gallant defence of Crom Castle against King James' army, and repulsed the besiegers with such dreadful slaughter, that the arm of Lough Erne, where the charge occurred, has ever since been known as

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THE GREAT SOCIAL EVENT.

of next week, on the continent, will be the

wedding of Count Herbert Bismarck and the Countess Margaret Hoyos. The wedding festivities will be attended by most of the diplomatists and aristocracy in Vienna, and they will be celebrated with royal magnificence. The guests will be entertained in the large palace of Count Plafy in the Walner Strasse. The florists will shortly take possession of the palace, and line the corridors with palms and growing flowers. Plants for the decoration have been imported from Italy and the Tyrol. The number of guests will be, it is said, about six hundred. After the wedding the Prince will go to Kissingen to take the waters. He will be attended by his physician, Dr. Schwinger, and will be joined later by the Count and Countess Herbert. Little seems to be expected by the Central European states from the proposed

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CONFERENCE. Both Germany and Austria affect to treat the matter as a harmless meeting of academic significance. The Freie Presse, the weightiest organ of Austrian opinions, says: "Undoubtedly all the European states will send representatives in response to the invitation, since, in view of the non-committal character of the conference, the invitation cannot be refused without distinct discourtesy. The conference, however, will take merely academic action. The Munich Allgemeine Zeitung says that it might be possible to make certain arguments in favor of silver, as, for instance, the circulation of small silver coins. Germany might raise her small silver circulation from 10 marks to 123 marks per capita, and thus utilize the old taler pieces. This would enable us to remove from our monometallic system the mass of silver thalers which now burdens it. Such trivial means, however, would effect little toward raising the price of silver. To accomplish the desired result there is only one course, and that is to restrict the production of silver. We repeat, therefore, that only a small tangible result, if any at all, is to be expected from the conference."

THE ITALIANS IN AMERICA—A Lynching

at Seattle to be Protested.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The Central and South American Telegraph Co., of New York, have arranged a duplication of cables on the Pacific Coast. The duplicate table will be laid in three sets, and will be operated by an automatic duplex apparatus.

LABOR CANDIDATES FOR PARLIAMENT

Honors—A Workman to Oppose Gladstone.

THE ITALIANS IN AMERICA—A Lynching at Seattle to be Protested.

WOMEN FIRST AT CAMBRIDGE.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Vancouver's Y. M. C. A. Loan—Heavy Freight and Express by Empress of Japan.

Hydraulic Mining on the Upper Fraser—The License Question in Nanaimo.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, June 18.—Negotiations for the \$25,000 needed to complete the new Y. M. C. A. building, will be concluded on the arrival of President Macaulay, of the Sun Life Insurance Company, who are advancing the money. The president will arrive in a few days.

Salmon are plentiful and sell at 8 cents per pound. Building operations still continue brisk, a large number of residences in various parts of the city being under construction. Work has been commenced in earnest on the Bank of Montreal building, and it will be pushed on to completion. The new postoffice building is also being pushed ahead, the walls being completed as high as the second story. The lumber trade is improving, a couple of ships having arrived in the harbor to load lumber during the past week.

How well the climate of the islands of the Gulf of Georgia is adapted for sheep raising has been shown on Savary island, where Mr. John Green started two years ago with 100 ewes. This year they produced in all 175 lambs, which are all doing well. The sheep did not require to be housed even for one day last winter.

The patients have been discharged from the pest house. Words are inadequate to express their gratitude to Mrs. Gorman, who performed her duties so faithfully.

The Leonora is on dock at Moodyville, the Palawan at Hastings. The Crown of Denmark leaves on Wednesday.

The Horticultural Society's pamphlet shows there are 14 vegetable and fruit pests so far as known. Mr. Croft, M.P.P., praises them highly.

The Finance Committee will communicate with the Provincial Treasurer with reference to the personal property tax for waterworks.

The crew of the Empress of Japan have a picnic at Lynn Creek to-morrow.

For Pullmans were attached to the Pacific express to provide accommodation for an unusually large passenger list. The baggage master of the C.P.R. states that he had the largest Empress cargo on record, being taxed to the utmost to supply cars for prompt shipment. Every available part of the boat, even the second saloon, was packed with merchandise.

The City of Puebla arrived with a light cargo of freight, and carries back a very heavy one.

J. H. Lockyer, bookkeeper for the Sugar Refinery, and Miss Town of London, England, were married at St. James' Church by Rev. Mr. Clinton, and left by the Yosemite to their honeymoon.

A survey party which left three months ago to locate the claims of the Pacific Coast Lumber Co., has returned. The principals in the party were Philip Kelly, Vancouver; W. C. Barnett, Jr., of Barnett & Hope, and R. Piper, expert. The claims located are one on Johnston Straits, two on Thurlow Island, one on Frederick Arm, one at Valdez Island, one at Secheville Island, one at Squamish, two at Musquam. The total estimated amount is five hundred millions of feet.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, June 18.—R. Walton, of the firm of Forrester & Walton, left the city rather suddenly, leaving several bills unpaid after having collected what he could of the funds belonging to the firm. His partner can give no reason for his sudden flight.

Wm. Wilkinson and Miss E. B. Seddon were married this morning, and left for the Sound to spend their honeymoon.

Petitions are being circulated by the citizens of Nanaimo asking the council not to lower the liquor license fee, as the saloon keepers make big profits and therefore should contribute largely to the city revenue.

The firm of Smith & Hague has assigned to A. R. Johnston and E. M. Yarwood. A meeting of creditors will be held next week. General dullness of business is the cause.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 18.—Members of the B. G. A. are practising for the tournament to be held in Victoria.

An Indian, living on Coquitlam, complained to the Indian Agent, to-day, that the poll tax had been collected from him. Mr. McTiernan has taken the matter up, and will see that the money is returned, as Indians are exempt from paying the poll tax.

According to the reports from the Interior, considerably more attention will be paid to hydraulic mining on the Upper Fraser this year, and a number of prospectors have gone out. There is also some talk of reopening some of the discarded claims. It is apparent that there will be a great deal of activity in mining matters this year.

A farmer from Steveston complained to the police yesterday that while under the influence of liquor he had been induced by a stranger to visit a scow house. After several drinks the farmer left the scow and upon sobering up missed his watch and chain. The police searched the scow house for the missing jewelry but could find no trace of it.

Judge Walkem to-day made absolute the rule nisi for the discharge of John Brown and Charles Matlock, convicted at Lillooet on a charge of assault.

T. Wood, J., who for the past 30 years has resided in Okanagan, states that from personal observation he is confident that the trout in the various streams running into Okanagan and Long lakes have been steadily decreasing, and attributes this entirely to the traps which the Indians place clear across the mouth of the creeks.

In the C.P.R. express office, to-day, was received a small stuffed bear and an old felt hat, which, judging from the numerous tags attached, have been making the tour of the continent since January, 1891, when they started from New Brunswick. Each tag bears verses or a joke, and almost every place from the Atlantic to the Pacific, has been visited by the queer relics. On Monday they will be shipped to Seattle, and the intention is to keep them moving till the Chicago fair opens.

Great crowds left for Vancouver, to-day, to see the lacrosse match, Westminster sending over her senior and two junior teams to play there. A number of stores were closed on this account for a half holiday.

A receiving house for fruit will be built, this year, at the Guisancan ranch, Okanagan Mission, where the same figure will be given for fruit received as at the cannery about to be built at the terminus of the S. & O. R. R. Okanagan Station was chosen

as a site for Lord Aberdeen's jam factory in view of its being the most central point of the district. Fruit can be shipped from Spallumcheen and the stations along the line of the S. & O. to the cannery by rail, and Mission fruit will be taken at the local receiving house at the same figure.

The Provincial authorities, on receipt of a anonymous letter, sent to Millside, to-day, to look for a mailpoison case. It turned out to be a fake.

Mrs. Mary Hogan, proprietress of the Telegraph Hotel, an old-time and well-known resident of the province, died, this afternoon.

LILLOOET.

The prospect for crops is good, the weather being warm and favorable for grain. Cherries, green peas and wild strawberries are ripe, and in great abundance.

The Mina Mining Company, on Troughton Creek, Bridge River, have received a mortar and pipe, and will be taking out gold in two weeks.

The Irving-Jensen claim will be working about the 1st of July, if they have no mishap. They have eighteen men at work, sawing lumber and digging the ditch.

News has just come in from Upper Bridge river that the Seom Cum Mining Company has good pay in the bed of the river. The dam put in to turn the river into an old channel has stood the high water so far and it is hoped it will stand the full pressure of the high water, as the company has been at great expense putting it in.

Mr. Hussey, Superintendent of Provincial Police, has been here since the 6th inst., trying to ferret out the murderers of the Ball family on Bridge river, but has not been able to discover the least trace of the perpetrators.

VERNON.

(From the News.) Larkin is asking for a postoffice. The Mission Valley roads are generally complained of.

The C.P.R. intend building a telephone line between Vernon and Osoyoos.

Bountiful crops are promised everywhere in the Okanagan country. The orchards give promise of large yields. No insect pests of any kind have as yet made their appearance among the trees.

Deer are exceptionally numerous on the hills east of Duck lake valley.

The celebration at Vernon on Dominion Day promises to be a great success.

On Mr. O'Keefe's farm 600 acres of spring wheat and 60 of oats have been sown. Over 300 acres are in summer fallow. He is also putting up nearly seven miles of Russell fence, and has planted 200 fruit trees.

George Riley, Secretary of the S. & O. R. R. Co., being spoken to as to the possibility of his company building a road from Penticton to the boundary line stated in reply that as long as the S. & O. held the charter they would not put a shovel to work until a free right of way were granted them. If the people of the lower country wanted the line from Penticton to Osoyoos to be built by them, they would have to grant a free right of way.

A petition asking for letters patent for a rural municipality for Spallumcheen, signed by a large majority of residents of the valley, was forwarded to Victoria early in March, and the people are anxious owing to the delay that has arisen.

SUICIDE FROM DISAPPOINTMENT.

A Young Man Shoots Himself in Vancouver Because Luck Went Against Him.

(From our own Correspondent.)

VANCOUVER, June 18.—A. S. Baker, a young Englishman, committed suicide in his room in the Tapley flat, 302 Cordova street, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Deceased was an assistant on the C.P.R., an unimportant billet being given him as temporary employment. His room mate, Herman Garden, left for Vancouver Island a few days ago. At that time the suicide said he had no English mail and wanted to be left alone to write. Any one in his room disturbed him. He appeared to be much crestfallen. Next day, he went to work as usual, his work keeping him away three days. Returning, last night, he locked himself in his room. This afternoon, Miss Tapley had occasion to go to her room, a few doors from Baker's, when she heard a revolver shot, followed by a groan. As deceased had his door locked, she rushed for assistance. Her uncle, Mr. Tapley, burst open the door and found young Baker lying in bed, dressed in his best black suit. The bed clothing was over him and a bullet hole in his heart. One arm was hanging out of the bed and held the revolver he had killed himself with. Death was instantaneous. The surgeon says that it is an unusual thing that not a drop of blood soiled even the flesh of the dead man. The terrible track of the bullet was plainly traceable for some distance.

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CABLE LETTER.

Customs Union between Great Britain and Her Colonies—Development of the Dependencies.

Natal's Demands for Responsible Government—Colonial Representation in London.

(From Our London Correspondent.)

SATURDAY, May 28.

I recently mentioned, apropos of the second Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire and Lord Salisbury's speech at St. Leonard's, on the subject of English trade reprisals upon protectionist foreign countries, that there was a likelihood of a strong endeavor being made to bring about a customs union between the United Kingdom and her colonies. That anticipation has already received some confirmation, for, in the House of Lords, last evening, the Earl of Dunraven raised the question, upon a motion for a copy of the resolution agreed to in the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, on the 25th of April 1892, referring to preferential trade with the United Kingdom. "It was certain," said His Lordship, "that there was hot, and even fierce competition with the United States for supplying the Canadian market with certain articles of commerce, and a distinct

PREFERENCE GIVEN TO OUR PRODUCTIONS would be of great advantage to us." Then he proceeded to say that if the Dominion gave us a ten per cent. preference we must give her a ten per cent. preference in exchange, on her commodities, including food products. In the light of Lord Salisbury's recent speech it is rather curious—certainly anomalous—that Lord Balfour, of Burleigh, on behalf of the Government, should, in reply, have twitted the Earl of Dunraven with infidelity to free trade principles, and that he should have contended that an engagement of the kind indicated, if entered into with Canada, will result in the abrogation of our existing treaty engagements. The latter contingency would be probable under the circumstances, but the advocates of Free Trade and Imperial Federation would not deem that a deplorable result if an Imperial Zollverein were formed for the mutual advantage of the various sections of the Empire. But this fact must here be borne in mind, that, whilst a very large proportion of the working classes engaged in the staple industries of the country are in favor of duties being imposed upon foreign manufactures they might not be by any means so inclined to favor duties upon food, whilst the manufacturers, if not the workers, would scarcely approve of duties upon the raw materials of industry.

SIR ROBERT HERBERT

was entertained at a banquet on Thursday evening on the occasion of his retirement from the permanent under-secretaryship for the Colonies. When, in 1859, Mr. Herbert went to Queensland as Colonial secretary to Sir George Bower, the first of the governors, the colony had just been separated from New South Wales. It was in 1871 after his return home that he was made under-secretary for the Colonies in succession to Sir Frederick Rogers, who retired and became Lord Balfour. Prior to then the Colonial office, as we understand it, could scarcely be said to exist whilst the development of the colonies since then has been truly remarkable. The Canadian provinces had only just been federated into one vast dominion. Within the 21 years that have closed the population of the Dominion has increased by one quarter—namely from 3,700,000 to 4,800,000—whilst that of Manitoba has increased nine-fold, and that of British Columbia, three-fold. The development of South Africa and of Australasia has been similarly astonishing.

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

The recent hearing by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of an appeal in Deeming's case has directed the attention both of the British public and of colonists to the constitution and procedure of that body. Colonists are apt to regard it as awful, mysterious and omnipotent, but, as far as colonial questions are concerned, they simply constitute part of the judicial system of whatever colony sends appeals to them. In such cases, therefore, they are a colonial and not an English court at all. Again, in hearing appeals from Eastern dependencies and settlements, Canada, Mauritius, the Cape, Australia, etc., the Judicial Committee administer and determine, not according to British, but according to local law and custom. The Judicial Committee dates back only to 1834, when it was brought into existence mainly by the legislative activity of Lord Brougham. Prior to that time the whole Privy Council sat to hear appeals, and they used to sit in a room in Downing street called the "Cockpit." It is there the law Courts still sit.

It is no joke to be a colonial representative in London if the holder of the office happens to have a digestion which is not robust, for banqueting and solid junketing is by no means the least important or the least arduous feature of their work. In this respect the agents general are deserving objects of sympathy, and particularly Sir Charles Tupper, the representative of Canada, who is greatly in request at festive gatherings. One of the most popular representatives in London is Sir John Bray, of South Australia. Australasia also can boast the inclusion amongst her official representatives of the most austere of all, for the gentleman referred to is a rigid teetotaler, and at a recent banquet attracted not a little attention by restricting himself to a huge tumbler of soda water.

NATAL'S CLAIM.

I understand that the Natal delegates—Sir John Robinson and Mr. Watson—who are here to persuade the Colonial Office to grant responsible government to their colony do not find Lord Knutsford too pliable. The Colonial Secretary has an awkward habit of posting himself up in colonial history much more effectively than is popularly supposed, and when deputations come before him it is only to find that he knows as much of their affairs as they do themselves, and that he cannot be entrapped into a concession by special pleading. For instance, there are a good many questions to be considered in relation to Natal, its defenses, customs duties, railway communications and future extension upon which the delegates have had to offer explanations, not in every case to the complete satisfaction of the Colonial Office, and their mission is made harder because the feeling in favor of responsible government in Natal is not quite unanimous among the colonists supposed to be most directly interested. "The delegates do not commit themselves to any stronger statement than that they have been courteously received at the Colonial Office.

Baseball Goods at Hibben & Co's.

Housekeepers, refurnishing in the spring, should not fail to call at Weiler Bros., 51 to 55 Port street.

E. M. JOHNSON,

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

REAL ESTATE AGENT, CONVEYANCER AND NOTARY PUBLIC

MONEY to lend on Freehold Security at Current Rates.
RENTS AND INTEREST punctually collected and accounted for.
CONVEYANCES, Leases, Mortgages prepared and transactions of every nature in connection with Real Estate expeditiously carried out.
PROPERTY SALES effected strictly on Commission.

FOR SALE:

AN IMPROVED ESTATE—480 acres more or less; 250 acres cleared; 250 acres alluvial deposit, with clay subsoil; 80 acres alder, maple, cedar and balsam, vegetable deposit, clay subsoil; 150 acres level park-like land, some pine woods, etc.; water power Sawmill in full running order; Houses, Barns, Blacksmith's shop, Poultry Houses, Orchards, etc.

Corner lot on Tramway line, Victoria West, \$1,200.

151 acres, Alberni, sawmill and water power, dwelling, stables, 20 acres plowed, opposite Anderson & Co's townsite, a fine speculation, \$6,500.

Building Lot, Niagara st., 1/2 cash, 1/2 time, \$650.

15 acres, City Property, suitable for sub-division, easy terms.

98 acres, 30 cropped, 25 chopped, log house, 2 barns, stable and outbuildings, half mile from school, near railway, \$3,000.

House and 2 lots, Pembroke st., easy terms, \$1,000.

30 acres and improvements, within City limits, long sea frontage, suitable for sub-division, 10 minutes drive from Post Office.

5 room house, 2 lots, stables, woodshed and improvements, \$2,000.

324 acres farm land, about 70 acres in clover and timothy, small house, well, good spring, etc., per acre, \$45.

SHEEP FARM,

2,000 acres, more or less 30 acres; 1,000 acres grazing, 3 houses, barns, Orchard of 350 trees, pigsties, poultry houses, 2 horses, 2 oxen, 1 cow, 30 pigs, 250 sheep (about), wagon, cart and farm implements, £1 2. 0. per acre, including everything; over 3-5 of purchase money can be left on the property for 4 years at 7 per cent per annum.

4 building lots, Cedar Hill Road, near the gold mines, \$1,500.

47 acres, with water power, near Shawnigan Lake, 5 minutes' walk from station, \$10 per acre.

80 acres, Alberni, next Anderson townsite and close to townsite where lots are said to be selling at \$150 each, per acre \$50.

7-room house, conservatory, out-houses, modern conveniences, etc.; 1/4 acre of land; facing the sea; beautiful view of Straits and Olympians, \$6,000—terms.

6-room house, bath, etc.; corner lot, Henry and Turner streets, \$3,500.

9 lots—to close a deal—for sale; a bargain; close to residences of Messrs. H. Saunders and W. Dalby; \$5,250 for the whole; assessed for a Larger Amount.

3 1/2 acres, Building Site, old Esquimalt Road, near Lampsorse, \$4,000.

4 acres, Craigflower Road, near Mr. Dunsmuir's residence.

5 1/2 acres, Victoria West, a bargain, \$1,250 per acre.

103 acres, Comox District, \$30 per acre.

160-acre Farm, Comox District, \$3,000.

310 acres, Newcastle District; House, Barn, Clearing, Salt Meadow, Oyster Bed, Good Water, etc. \$3000 has been spent in improving, \$6400.

100 acres, Lake District, cheap, \$2500.

120 acres, Lake district, close to the lake, \$2500.

Building lot, Victoria West, 50 x 90, \$500.

97 acres, South Saanich; dwelling, barns, stable, out-houses, etc. \$4200.

40 acres, South Saanich. \$1400.

Building lot, 60 feet by 132 feet, Chatham street, near Blanchard. \$1650.

10 acres; house, stables, sheds, etc.; all fenced; near the junction; good orchard land. \$3000.

30 acres; house, 17 acres ploughed, 100 cords of wood cut; stables, etc. \$3000.

7-Room House and double lot; a bargain. \$1400.

237 acres, Somenos Lake.

8-Room House and lot; easy terms. \$2000.

6-Room House and lot, Spring Ridge. \$1250.

TO LET.

Six Cottages, Spring Ridge, each \$10 per month.

Eight-room House, fully furnished, with piano, etc., for 12 months, near the Park and Sea front; \$50 per month.

6-Room House (corner) Pandora street, \$20 per month.

7-Room Flat, Yates Street, close to business.

7-Room House, Dallas Road (water front), \$20 per month.

2 Rooms, Government Street (offices), \$20 per month,

5-Room House, bath, etc., Erie Street (corner), \$20 per month.

4-Room Cottage, North Park Street, \$12 per month.

2 Houses, each 9 rooms, Oak Bay Avenue, \$17.50 per month.

7-Room House, Mason Street, \$13 per month.

3-Room House, North Park Street, \$10 per month.

5-Room House, Furnished, Belcher Street, \$25 per month,

5-Room House, Bath, etc., Furnished, James Bay, \$30 per month.

3-Room House, North Park Street, \$10 per month.

2 Stores, Government Street, near Bank of B. C.

Office---37 Government Street, Corner Broughton.

A BARGAIN:

For immediate sale---Two Lots, North Park Street; valuable Business Block, double frontage, Pandora Street; Two valuable Blocks, Douglas Street.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

The City of Destiny Turns Out to do Honor to the Phra Nang.

Her Arrival Marked With Great Rejoicing—Incoming Passengers.

A Tacoma special to the Seattle Post-Intelligence says: "The Phra Nang, the first of the trans-Pacific line of steamers recently established between this port and the Orient, arrived here at 12:30 o'clock to-day, and the event, which Tacomans regard as one of the first importance in a commercial sense, was suitably emphasized by the booming of cannons, blare of trumpets, blowing of whistles and ringing of bells. Cheer after cheer was also given by the thousands who had congregated at the wharf. The steamer Francis Cutting, many smaller vessels, naphtha launches and sail and row boats made the scene a picturesque and memorable one. The Phra Nang responded to the salutations in her honor by blowing her hoarse whistle long and loudly. Half an hour previous to the arrival of the big vessel her approach was heralded by the salute from a cannon. On board the Francis Cutting were members of the Chamber of Commerce, the Commercial Club, the city council and many leading citizens, besides a number of ladies. Speeches were made by Charles E. Hale, President H. A. Correll, of the city council, C. E. Marvin, A.N. Fitch, president of the chamber of commerce; Dr. Cole, Orno Strong, editor of the West Coast Trade; Colonel Whyte and Thad Huston. All the speakers referred to the event as one of the greatest importance in the commercial history of the city. Captain Watson, of the Phra Nang, in response to loud calls, made a brief speech. He said, later, that the steamer left Hongkong on May 21. On June 2, they experienced a furious south-eastern gale with tremendous seas that compelled them to leave-to for three days. Otherwise, the passage was pleasant." Mr. George B. Dodwell, of Dodwell, Carhill & Co., who is at present in the city, received telegraphic advice, yesterday, from Tacoma, that satisfactory arrangements have been made for the return cargo of the Phra Nang, and that ship will sail some time about the end of the week, leaving here probably on Saturday next. The Batavia, the second ship of the N. P. line, may be expected here in a couple of weeks. Steamer Mystery returned from Alert Bay last evening, where she had taken a quantity of lumber and barrels for her owner, Mr. Spencer.

It was reported last evening that the steamer Sarah had been wrecked on the Fraser river yesterday morning while running into New Westminster.

The British ship City of Quebec is on berth, at Callao, for British Columbia.

The American ship Eclipse is nine days out from Guaymas, for British Columbia. Mr. A. Anderson is her agent here.

Steamer Topeka sails for Alaska, tomorrow.

The little American steamer Enterprise came over from Whidby Island yesterday, with a cargo-load of hay and potatoes.

The passengers expected to arrive from San Francisco, on the steamer Walla Walla, this evening, are: Mrs. C. Hutchinson, Mrs. E. Niles, C. H. Tracy, J. C. Thompson and wife, A. Thompson, Mrs. Cameron and daughter, O. Thompson, A. C. Gray, G. Thompson, J. W. Hayward, Mrs. S. L. Chamberlain, S. F. Ader, J. H. Cain, C. Towns, W. Evans, C. L. Wesson, Willie Healy.

ENTERED.

Str. Yosemite, from Vancouver.
" City of Kingston, Port Townsend.
" Isabel, Nanaimo.
" Lorne, Cape.
" Enterprise, Whitty.

CLEARED.

Str. Yosemite, for Vancouver.
" City of Kingston, Port Townsend.
" Isabel, Nanaimo.

STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Stocks were especially dull during the two hours of business, to day. The seas amounted to only 61.33 shares. Prices fluctuated but slightly throughout the morning, and at the close were little changed from yesterday. Closing prices went: Pacific Mail, 31; Western Union, 95; Northern, 110 1/2; Erie, 27 1/2; Northern Pacific, 20; do., preferred, 51; do., first mortgage, 40; Canadian Pacific, 39; Oregon Improvement, 20; Oregon Improvement bonds, 11; Union Pacific, 30; Missouri Pacific, 27 1/2; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 120; Reading, 30; New England, 30; Atchafalpa, Topeka & Santa Fe, 31; Denver & Rio Grande, 17; Oregon Navigation, 74; Central Pacific, 30 1/2; Texas Pacific, 8 1/2; Great Northern, 12 1/2; Fargo Express, 115; North American, 131; Star Silver, 89 1/2; Rock Island, 80 1/2; Commercial Cable, 155.

The Celebrated French Cure,

Warranted to cure APHRODITINE or money refunded.

Is SOLD ON POSITIVE GUARANTEE

to cure any form of nervous disease, or any disorder of the generative organs, whether arising from the excessive use of Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium, or through indiscretion, etc., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Hearing down Pains in the back, Hysterical Nervousness, Prostration, Leucorrhoea, Dizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power, which, if neglected, often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price \$1 a box, 6 boxes for \$5. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE for every \$5 order, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. Thousands of testimonials from old and young of both sexes, permanently cured by APHRODITINE.

THE APHRODITINE CO. WESTERN BRANCH, PORTLAND, OR.

Box 27, SOLD BY COCHRANE & MUNN, DRUGGISTS, Corner of Douglas and Yates streets, tno28-dw-11y Sole Agent for Victoria.

BEFORE AFTER

100-1 100-2 100-3 100-4 100-5 100-6 100-7 100-8 100-9 100-10 100-11 100-12 100-13 100-14 100-15 100-16 100-17 100-18 100-19 100-20 100-21 100-22 100-23 100-24 100-25 100-26 100-27 100-28 100-29 100-30 100-31 100-32 100-33 100-34 100-35 100-36 100-37 100-38 100-39 100-40 100-41 100-42 100-43 100-44 100-45 100-46 100-47 100-48 100-49 100-50 100-51 100-52 100-53 100-54 100-55 100-56 100-57 100-58 100-59 100-60 100-61 100-62 100-63 100-64 100-65 100-66 100-67 100-68 100-69 100-70 100-71 100-72 100-73 100-74 100-75 100-76 100-77 100-78 100-79 100-80 100-81 100-82 100-83 100-84 100-85 100-86 100-87 100-88 100-89 100-90 100-91 100-92 100-93 100-94 100-95 100-96 100-97 100-98 100-99 100-100

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The Colonist.

SUNDAY JUNE 19, 1892.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY
BY
W. H. ELLIS, }
A. G. SARGISON, } **ELLIS & CO.**
THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.
TERMS:
THE DAILY COLONIST
Per Year, (Postage free to any part of
Canada)..... \$10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
Per week (if delivered)..... 25
THE WEEKLY COLONIST.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of
the Dominion or United States)..... \$ 2 00
Six Months..... 1 25
Three Months..... 75
Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly
in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES:
REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING
as distinguished from everything of a
transient character—that is to say, advertising
relating to regular Mercantile and Manu-
facturing Business, Government, and other
published at the following rates: Per line,
Solid Nonpareil, the duration of publication to
be specified at the time of ordering advertise-
ments—
More than one fortnight and not more than
month—50 cents.
More than one week and not more than one
month—40 cents.
Not more than one week—30 cents.
No advertisement under this classification
inserted for less than \$2.50, and accepted only
for every day insertion.
Theatrical advertisements, 10 cents per line
each insertion.
Advertisements unaccompanied by specific
instructions inserted full ordered out.
Advertisements discontinued before expiration
of special period will be charged as if
inserted for full period.
Liberal allowance on yearly and half yearly
contracts.
TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line
Solid Nonpareil—First insertion, 10 cents each
subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Ad-
vertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents
per line each insertion. No advertisement in-
serted for less than \$1.50.
WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents
a line solid Nonpareil, each insertion. No ad-
vertisement inserted for less than \$2.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Nonpareil, in the first
column of third page, 20 cents per line each in-
sertion, or \$1.50 per line per month. If inserted
among local or other reading matter, 30 cents
per line each insertion, or \$2 per line per month.
No special notice inserted for less than \$2.
Where Cuts are inserted they must be
ALL METAL—Not mounted on Wood.

EXPLANATORY.

As assertions have been made which may
lead some of the citizens of Victoria to be-
lieve that the negotiations now in progress
between the Canadian Western Company
and a Chicago syndicate are mythical, an
explanation as to the stage at which mat-
ters have reached is necessary. On Thursday
morning last Mr. Rithet was advised by
the First National Bank of Chicago that
security had been placed with it for the
sum of \$25,000. This was made by a surety
company acting for the Chicago syndicate,
the latter having a high financial standing.
On the receipt of this intelligence, Messrs.
Bodwell & Irving advised the government
on behalf of the Canadian Western Com-
pany that they were then prepared to meet
its requirements as demanded by the act
passed last session. In order
to give the Canadian Western
charter life and to receive the land grant,
security for the expenditure of \$50,000 in
surveys in one year, dating from 1st August
next, is required. It was given out that
security for the full amount of expenditure
was necessary, this to be returned to the
company on satisfactory evidence being
furnished the Chief Commissioner that the
sum had been actually expended. An error
was made in stating that the Chicago
syndicate had placed \$50,000 with the First
National Bank, whereas only half that sum
was put up. It is, however, the first cash
security that the Government have met with
in the several propositions that have come
before them in connection with the build-
ing of this much desired railway. What is
the actual security now required by
the Government we are not in
a position to state. We feel assured, how-
ever, that they will demand such security
as will amply protect the interests of the
province in the transaction. It matters lit-
tle to the public what syndicate of capi-
talists receives the charter and land grant so
long as a substantial sum is put up as evi-
dence that they not only have faith in the
project, but are prepared to spend a con-
siderable sum in prosecuting it.

Chicago is the railway centre of the
American continent, its men have had great
experience in railroad building, and there is
ample capital within its bounds to carry out
any undertaking in which they may engage.
Testimony is at hand to show that the syn-
dicate who have placed the security in
the First National Bank are of
good financial standing. There is greater
reason to believe that they can finance and
build the railway than a few local capi-
talists of Tacoma, which city has very much
less local capital than is held in Victoria.

Whatever may be the outcome of the
present negotiations, which have nearly
reached a satisfactory conclusion, we
trust that the one desire of all concerned
here will be to make such an arrangement
as will ensure the construction of the rail-
way. It was with no intention to "boom"
real estate that the statements in regard to
the deal have been published in this paper.
They have been substantially correct,
and we hope to announce in the course of a
few days that everything in this matter, so
important to Victoria, has reached a satis-
factory settlement.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

Our correspondent, "Nemo," makes a
very valuable suggestion. The public
would like to know what has become of the
minority report of the Fishery Commission.
Many who know Commissioner Higgins be-
lieved that any report which he assisted in
drawing up would contain sensible sugges-
tions and practicable recommendations with
respect to the way in which the salmon fish-
ery should be carried on. He could not, it
turns out, agree with his fellow-commission-
ers, Messrs. Wilnot and Armstrong, and
he, therefore, had nothing to do with their
report. But he drew up one of his own.
What has become of that report?
Was it sent to the Department of Marine

and Fisheries and suppressed there, or did
Mr. Higgins, as our correspondent hints,
lose courage and, at the last moment, de-
stroy his manuscript? We think that such
a rumor does the minority of the Fishery
Commission a great injustice. Mr. Higgins
has the courage of his opinions, and we have
no doubt that his report, after it was drawn
up, was duly forwarded to the Government.
Are we right? Is it not time that some-
thing was heard of the minority report of
the Fishery Commission?

THE MEN OF ULSTER.

The attitude assumed by the Protestants
of Ulster affects not only Ireland, but prob-
ably the whole British Empire. Great
Britain is now on the eve of a general elec-
tion, the main issue of which, according to
many, is of supreme importance. That issue,
as they believe, is not "Shall the people
of Ireland be invested with power to man-
age their own domestic affairs," but "Shall
the integrity of the Empire be preserved?"
Home rule means, to them, disunion and
disintegration, and, by consequence, the loss
of Britain's greatness. To the Protestants of
Ulster the issue at the coming election means
not only separation from Great Britain but
transference to a rule which they both fear
and hate. It means, as Lord Salisbury put
it a few weeks ago, handing them and all
they hold dear to Archbishop Walsh and
those to whom his will is law. Believing this,
it is no wonder that the men of Ulster are
determined to resist the change with all
their might.

It may be well to quote here what Lord
Salisbury really did say on this subject, as
it is reported in the London Times:

On the question of Ulster, Lord Salisbury
said: "I know no event more important, no
symptom more menacing, than the opinions
which have been lately put forward by
Ulster leaders, apparently with deep sin-
cerity and a full conviction of the responsi-
bility which they involve. The conditions
with which Ulster has to struggle, and will
have to struggle, if this change should
take place, appear more clearly every day.
Mr. Morley asks: 'What have they to
dread?' Do they dread the thumb-screw
and the rack? They dread being put under
the feet of their hereditary and irreconcilable
enemies. (Cheers.) I have been accused, be-
cause I have used this language, of attacking
the Roman Catholic Church. Nothing is
further from my intentions (cheers), and I
never used a word which could fairly be
twisted to that sense. (Hear, hear.) I
utterly decline to recognize the inhabitants
of the south-eastern portion of Ireland as
typical members of the Roman Catholic
Church (cheers). But we are told that
there is nothing really to dread. Well,
what the Ulster people have to dread is be-
ing put under the despotism of their foes.
Is there a worse fate to be given to any
man? Of course, if you choose to be an
optimist, if you choose to think that the
despot under whose heel your neck
will be placed is a man invested with every
virtue of mildness and forbearance,
you may believe that such a
situation, though humiliating, may not be
otherwise disagreeable. But if the despot
under whose foot your head is placed repre-
sents a hereditary enemy, towards whom,
not merely from religion—I do not hold re-
ligion to be the greatest factor in the matter
—but from race, and, above all things, from
the events of a lamentable history—one to-
wards whom and from whom there exist
the bitterest feelings of hostility, there is
no cruelty equal to that which you will in-
flict upon a community by placing it under
the absolute power of another community
situated under these conditions and ani-
mated by those feelings. (Hear, hear.) Re-
member that everything which the Ulster-
men hold dear will be in the hands of Dr.
Walsh and his political friends—everything.
All the wealth which they produce, all their
commerce, all their flourishing agri-
culture, all the circumstances which
distinguish them from the rest
of Ireland will be at the mercy of the
majority, over whom no check will exist. Is
not that a terrible fate to which to condemn
any men? Is that not a terrible reward for
that fidelity to the British connection which
these men above all things have exhibited?
(Cheers.) We know that this is not a
merely speculative matter; the Ulster
people know the fate that is in store for
them, and they have made up their minds
to meet it. I have heard many bitter and
severe things said of them because they do
not show an unlimited submission to the
possible determinations of some future Par-
liaments on this subject. I have been very
much edified at the doctrines of passive
obedience which have flowed so liberally
from orthodox Liberal lips. (Cheers.) I
am a Tory. (Loud cheers.) Yet I cannot ac-
cept in all their width these doctrines of un-
restricted passive obedience. I believe that
the title both of kings and of Parliaments to
the obedience of their subjects is that these
Kings and Parliaments should observe the
fundamental laws and the fundamental un-
derstandings of the compact by which they
rule. Parliament has a right to govern the
people of Ulster. It has not a right to sell
them into slavery (loud cheers); and I do
not believe in the unlimited, unrestricted
power of Parliaments any more than I do in
the unrestricted power of kings. Parliaments,
like kings, make take a course
which, while it is technically within the
legal limits of their attribution, is yet en-
tirely at variance and in conflict with the
understanding of the institutions by which
they rule. (Hear, hear.) James II. forgot
that law. He stepped outside the limits of
the spirit of the constitution, and we know how
the people of Ulster met him. If a
similar abuse of power—be it on the
part of a Parliament or on the part of a King—
should ever occur at any future time, I do not believe that the peo-
ple of Ulster have lost their sturdy love of
freedom or their detestation of arbitrary
power. (Cheers.) But these things are
decided not on ethical considerations, which

are very difficult to apply to such a ques-
tion. They are usually decided by the con-
sideration whether the resistance is likely
to succeed. That is a consideration which
has its interest for us too. Whether the
Ulstermen choose to pit themselves against
the rest of Ireland, whether if they do so
they will succeed, is a matter for their con-
sideration. But I cannot help seeing in the
language of those who herald this approach-
ing change a belief that the military forces
of England will be employed to subject the
people of Ulster to Dr. Walsh and his political
friends. (Hear, hear.) Political prophecy is
always uncertain; but I think I may venture
to prophesy that any attempt on the part of
any government to perpetrate such an out-
rage as this would rend our society in two."

It must be remembered that it is the
British Prime Minister who assumed this
attitude and adopted this tone. If a spec-
tator, an interested one, it is true, but still
a spectator, saw the position in which Ul-
ster would be placed by the extension of
Home Rule to Ireland in this light, how is
it to be regarded by the Protestant inhabi-
tants of the province, who fully expect to
be the victims of Home Rule if a majority
be elected favorable to extending it to Ire-
land? It is no wonder then that the speak-
ers at the meeting at Belfast on Friday
used very strong language, indeed. It will
not do to say that the men of Ulster are
needlessly excited and that their apprehen-
sions are perfectly groundless. Those men
are terribly in earnest and they are fully
convinced that their condition under Home
Rule will be to them simply intolerable. What
can be said to men in such a state of mind?
It is idle to try to convince them that they
are wrong. Is it not much more likely that
they will excite the sympathy of their fel-
low Protestants in England, Scotland and
Wales, than that those Protestants will per-
suade them to accept the result of the
election, if it is adverse to them, calmly
and philosophically, and give Home Rule a
fair trial. We cannot but believe that the
protests of the men of Ulster will have a
powerful effect upon the electors in Great
Britain, sufficiently powerful to turn the
scale in favor of the Minister and the party
which extend to them their sympathy and
their support.

\$1 FOR 50c.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

Great Tie Sale

FOR 3 DAYS ONLY.

Fine Silk and Satin
Four-in-Hand
And Made-Up **TIES**

WORTH \$1

Will be Sold for 3 Days Only
at 50c. Each

AT THE

NEW YORK HOUSE

CLARENCE BLOCK

Cor. Yates and Douglas

ju3-fauw

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE —OF— TWO HORSES.

Johnson & Co. will sell at 40 Broad street, on
Saturday next, the 18th inst., one dark chest-
nut mare, 4 years old, 15 hands high, weighing
about 200 lbs., sound, gentle, carries a lady and
is a perfect lady's horse. Also one black horse,
5 yrs old, 15 hands, weighing about 1,000 lbs.,
sound, gentle, quiet to ride or drive, goes
double or single, is a capital hack. Both the
property of a gentleman whose name alone is a
guarantee of quality. Approved paper will be
accepted at 30 d-y's. Sale to commence at 12.30
p.m.
Also a contractor's plant, including jack
screws, ropes, double and single blocks,
paps and dries, crow and jacking bars, chains,
pipe cutters, vices, etc.; carpenter and black-
smith tools, No. 12 breech-loading Remington
gun, etc., etc. D. JOHNSON,
ju1 Auctioneer.

RICHARDS & CUTHBERT

Real Estate, Furniture and Stock
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—
Household Furniture

AND EFFECTS
ON AN EARLY DATE.

By order of a lady re furnishing.

RICHARDS & CUTHBERT.

ju14

AUCTION SALE

—OF—
Furniture, Sewing Machine, Bicycle

Johnson & Co. are instructed to sell on
SATURDAY - NEXT,
And without reserve, at 220 Pandora street,
opposite the residence of Henry Saunders Esq.,
and being the property of a lady returning to
England, the whole of her well kept and
superior Household Furniture and Effects,
comprising one finely upholstered black walnut
parlor suite, dining room chairs, sideboard and
extension table, bedroom suites in oak and
walnut, bed lounge, sewing machine, Brussels
and tapestry carpets, floor cloths and linoleums,
window draperies and cornice poles, elegant
China tea and dinner services, heating and
cook stoves, together with the usual furni-
shings of a neat home; also a splendid Bicycle,
nearly new, with all the latest improvements.
Sale to commence at 2.30 p.m. precisely.

D. JOHNSON,
Auctioneer.

40 Broad St., Victoria. ju15

AUCTION

Unclaimed Baggage
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 11 A.M.

Notice is hereby given that all baggage left
on the C.P. Navigation Co's dock previous to
March 15th, 1891, and unclaimed at this date,
will be sold at auction on the Company's wharf
by G. Byrnes. JOHN H. YOUNG,
ju16 Manager.

ROSES!

I have a large stock of the
best new and old varieties in
bloom. Order now or Fall de-
livery.

A. OHLSON

OAKLAND NURSERY,
P. O. Cox 533, ju8 VICTORIA, B.C.

FOR SALE.

14 Choice Residential Lots

BETWEEN
Battery Street and Dallas Road,
Closely Adjacent to Beacon
Hill Park.

Plan and price list at office of

JOHN J. AUSTIN

63 Government Street. my22

Why Complain
About Your Cigars?

You buy them haphazard. When you want
a cigar that has quality and
fragrance ask for

"McLeod's Own"

To be had only at the
WHITE ELEPHANT, TROUCE AVE. my11

HANG WO HING KEE,

Importers and dealers in
Chinese and Japanese Fancy Goods

31 CORMORANT STREET,
P.O. Box No. 563, my21 VICTORIA, B.C.

KWONG ON WO & CO.

Importers and dealers in
Chinese and Japanese Fancy Goods

Manufacturers
PREPARED OPIUM.

No. 525 Front St.
P.O. Box No. 7. ju11 New Westminster, B.C.

SING KEE, 24 Herald St.,
Victoria, B.C.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

All Kinds of Chinese Labor Supplied at
Shortest Notice. ju14

Contracts taken, ju14

MANCHESTER - HOUSE

SALE - SALE - SALE

FURTHER REDUCTIONS.

Double Width Challies, - 10 Yards for \$1.00
Single " " - 20 Yards for 1.00
American Prints - 20 Yards for 1.00
Flannelettes - 12 Yards for 1.00
White Sheetting - 5 Yards for 1.00

Sunshades, light colors, 75c., worth
\$1.25 to \$2.50.

A LOT OF REMNANTS OF EMBROIDERIES, CHEAP.

BLOUSES, 65c., 75c. and \$1.00.

A BEAUTIFUL CLOTH CAPE FOR \$4.00.

LACE MANTLES FROM \$4.50.

Children's Holland Pinafores, 20c.
Ladies' Kitchen Aprons, - 30c.
Ladies' Vests, - 12 1/2c.

A lot of Children's Pinafores, White and Printed (soiled)
50 cents each.

T. HAUGHTON & CO.

PROPRIETORS,

88 YATES STREET.

INVESTORS

Carefully enquire into the merits of the

CITY OF KOOTENAY

As a place for profitable investment.

Lots Range in Price from \$50.00 to \$350.00.

TERMS—One-third cash, one-third in 3 months, one-third in 6 months.

VICTORIA AGENTS:

HENRY CROFT, 72 Government St.

LEE & FRASER, 11 Trounce Avenue.

O. G. BALLENTYNE, 59 1/2 Government St.

CITY OF KOOTENAY LAND AND IMPROVEMENT CO.

JUST RECEIVED

Ex "Ariadne," "Lizzie Bell," and "Irvine," large con-
signments of

PAINTS!!

direct from the manufacturers, which we are selling
at Low Prices.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

We carry the most complete line of Coach Colors, Varnishes,
and Paints in the Province.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF,

Cor. Yates and Broad Sts., Victoria, B. C.

TELEPHONE 82.

my22

P. O. Box 88.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.,

(LIMITED LIABILITY).

Importers of Iron, Hardware, Agricultural Machin-
ery and Vehicles of All Kinds.

Sole Agents for the Planet, Jr., Farm and Garden Implements.

WAREHOUSES AT VICTORIA AND KAMLOOPS.

Write for Special Catalogue and Prices.

my1

G. BYRNES, AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION.

JULY 2nd, 1892, at 12 NOON,

In the new McConnell Block, opposite
Rand Bros., Cordova street, Van-
couver, re Heathorn Estate.

VALUABLE SAWMILL.

At West Bay, Gambier Island.

I have been instructed by the Mortgagees of
the above estate to sell by auction the above
valuable property, consisting of the sawmill at
West Bay, Gambier Island, and 320 acres of
land, taking in the most of the harbor. This
mill is in complete working order, with a
capacity to cut 25,000 to 30,000 feet per day, and
is most centrally located for the markets of
Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo and
Victoria, and the northern coast. This mill
has the range of all Howe Sound and other
lands for cheap logging, which can be bought
for about \$1.00 per 1,000 less than other places
on account of the safety and facilities for land-
ing booms at the mill.
The harbor of the safest in B.C., being
perfectly sheltered from all winds; the anchor-
age is good and the water deep enough for
large sea-going vessels. The depth of water at
wharf is 20 feet at low water, and alongside the
mill is a perfect boom harbor. There is from
80 to 100 acres of first-class farming land ad-
joining the mill, being under other bottom and
easily cleared. The distance of the property
from Vancouver is about 20 miles.

The following is a list of the improvements.
viz.: Wharf 60x80, 2 large holden steam en-
gine, 2 circular saws, 1 spare saw, shunting
pulleys, belting, carriage way, edge, 2
trimmers, 2 planers, travel from mill to
wharf, rotary chutes for hauling logs from
boom to mill, tools, boom chains, and every-
thing necessary for running a mill. The size
of the mill is exclusive of boiler and house.
There is a large stocking yard; a storeroom,
60x25, 11 stories; fire-proof safe; hotel, 2
stories, store, bar, kitchen and bedrooms;
there are five cubic and other improvements.
There is a fine creek running through the prop-
erty, with a never failing supply of water.

The auctioneer would call special attention
to this valuable property as a good and sound
investment, and intending purchasers are in-
vited to inspect the same before date of sale.
The steamer Saturna leaves Vancouver twice a
week, calling at this property if any passen-
gers wish to land.
Terms of sale—One-half cash, balance on ap-
proved security at 7 per cent. per annum.

G. BYRNES,

ju1

Auctioneer.

G. BYRNES, AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION.

Mortgagee's Sale

FARM LANDS, PIT RIVER

Re Pittendrigh Estate.

SATURDAY, JULY 2

At 12 o'clock noon.

I have been instructed by the Mortgagee to
sell by auction, in the new McConnell
Block, opposite Rand Bros., Cordova
street, VANCOUVER, the Pittendrigh
Estate, situate on Pitt River, consisting
of the south-west quarter of Section 16, contain-
ing 160 acres, and the north half and southwest
quarter of Section 9, containing 366 acres—con-
sisting of the whole 526 acres more or less, more
said sections adjoining and being in Township
40, New Westminster District.

These sections were taken up about 20 years
ago, and are considered the choice of the Pitt
River lands. The lands are of first-class
quality, about 300 acres being choice prairie
farm lands, and the balance timber lands.
There is a road from New Westminster to the
said sections adjoining and being in Township
40, New Westminster District.

This property equals the best Delta lands of
the Fraser River, and any person wishing to
acquire a valuable farm property should not
miss this chance, as it is so favorably situated
to the markets of Vancouver and New West-
minster, either by rail or water. All of this
land has a southerly aspect for early agricul-
tural, dairy or fruit business. Inspection is in-
vited to this valuable property.
Terms—One-half cash, balance on mortgage
in two years, at 8 per cent.

G. BYRNES,

ju1

Auctioneer.

VALUABLE ESTATE FOR SALE.

In consequence of advancing years the un-
derigned has decided to sell his estate, being
lots 28, 29 and 30, Township 16, New West-
minster District, comprising in all

AUCTION SALES TO BE HELD.

June 18th.—Two horses. Johnson & Co.
June 23rd.—Unclaimed baggage. G. Byrnes.
No date.—Household effects, Richards & Cuthbert.
No date.—Improved acreage property. Richards & Cuthbert.
July 2d.—Saw Mill, etc., at West Bay. G. Byrnes.
July 2d.—Mortgagee's Sale Farm Lands—Geo. Byrnes.

THE CITY.

Worth Reading.

The Westside advertisement, which appears in this issue.

Rebuilding.

Tebb & Yelland's canoe factory, partially destroyed by fire a few nights ago, is being patched up and again made habitable.

B. C. R. G. A.

A meeting of the officers of the B.C.R.G.A. will be held at Captain Quinlan's room, Five Sisters' Block on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., at 8 p.m.

Laid the Dust.

A nice little shower, yesterday morning, about 6 o'clock, laid the dust and brightened up the foliage. The rest of the day was as pleasant as anyone could wish.

Very Much Better.

The little baby that had its eye injured, on Friday, by a thoughtless "elder brother" was much better, yesterday, and it is now thought the eye will be all right soon.

Robbers Poorly Rewarded.

A pocket book, containing 40 cents in silver and a silver flask valued at \$12, were stolen from a house on Courtenay street on Friday night. It is alleged that the inmates of the place were drugged.

Picnic on Oak Bay.

The Hebrew Ladies' Association of the city have arranged for a picnic at Nelson's farm, Oak Bay, to-day, in acknowledgment of the pleasant dancing party given by the young gentlemen, last winter. About thirty couples have been invited.

In Chambers.

In chambers, yesterday morning, Hon. Mr. Pooley for plaintiffs, moved to strike out certain clauses in the amended statement of defence in Young vs. Phoenix Assurance Co., Mr. Wootton for defence. The order striking out the clauses was made.

Excursion to Seattle.

The Ladies Aid of the Pandora Avenue Methodist church and the Y. M. C. A. contemplate giving an excursion to Seattle, on Saturday next. The C.P.N. Co.'s steamer Islander will be chartered for the purpose, if possible, but if not, the excursion may be postponed.

The Swan's Protectors.

A sure sign of summer is the coming into force of the thistle by-law. Active members of the police force will now have their attention diverted from the tender swans at the park to the thorny weeds which grow by the wayside, contrary to the form of the statute in such cases made and provided.

Special Council Meeting.

A special meeting of the City Council will be held this week, probably Tuesday morning, for the purpose of considering "ways and means" to carry on the streets and bridges work. Most of the aldermen have about come to the conclusion that it will be necessary to make the rate $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. instead of 1 per cent., as was first proposed.

Police Court.

The following cases came up in the Police Court, yesterday:
John H. Lyons, charged with being a frequenter of a house of ill-fame. Remanded until next Tuesday.
Charles Smith, charge—Infraction of Street By-Law. Remanded until Monday.
John O'Connor, charged with vagrancy. Told to go and sin no more.

School Teachers' Examinations.

It is announced that owing to the unusually large number of applicants who have signified their intention of writing upon the teachers' examinations, which begin in this city on July 5, it has been found necessary to change the place of writing from the Legislative Assembly Hall to the Lyceum on Broad street. There are some 200 candidates. Examinations will also be held simultaneously at Kamloops.

Orphans' Home.

The committee in charge of the selection of a site for the Orphans' Home report the receipt of four offers of free sites and about twenty offers of property upon which a price is fixed. Many of the locations are very desirable and the only difficulty is in making a choice among them. The committee is busy with comparative inspections and expect to take final action in a few days, when a meeting will be held for a formal consideration of the relative merits of properties offered up to that time.

A Pioneer of Pioneers.

One of the patients at present receiving attention in the Jubilee Hospital is Captain John Charles Hardy, who first visited Vancouver Island in 1859 as second mate of the American ship Pocahontas, under Captain Cyrus Sieres. On his return to England he took with him the first specimens of gold and coal that ever left this island, and also, in '61, the first flagstaff of British Columbia growth ever seen abroad. It had a place in the great exhibition of that year, and was 22 feet longer than the best spar ever seen in England before.

Point Ellice Bridge Unsafe.

By advertisement in another column the City Engineer announces that the Point Ellice bridge is unsafe for trams and heavy vehicles, and is on this account closed except for foot passengers. Visions of a big accident that might have happened may now haunt those who have recently crossed the bridge either driving or riding in the cars. The City Council will have to take immediate action to have the bridge repaired so as to be safe, as the great unwashed public will be greatly inconvenienced by the closing up of the only means of getting across the ravine.

The Panther's Time to Prey.

Mr. John Muir, of Sooke, brought to the city yesterday, the badly damaged head of a once active and aggressive panther, upon which he collected the Government bonus of \$5. The panther had been preying upon the smaller live stock of the neighborhood for some time, and received his quietus on Friday night. Mr. Muir and his family were sitting in the house during the evening, when they heard a great noise in the farm yard, the bleating of a calf rising above the uproar. Mr. Muir, his son and a shotgun started out to investigate. They found the calf with its head apparently stuck in a pile of rough logs. All thought of panthers disappeared and they proceeded to release the juvenile cow when they discovered that a big panther was

AMERICAN NEWS.

Would not Bless the Flag.

RIO JANEIRO, June 18.—The Bishop of Rio to-day refused to bless the Brazilian flag, declaring them to be merely symbols of the sect of Positivists. His action is generally approved by the Catholic people here, as the Republican flag, which is made by the Positivist high priest of Brazil, bears the communistic motto of "Order and Progress."

The Argentine Republic.

BURNOS AYRES, June 18.—President-elect Pena has named Admirals Mitre and Roca and Senor Ingoyen as members of the Argentine Council of State. Owing to the large sale of gold by the Bank of London, value has receded at Monte Video. The bank syndicate announces the arrival of \$2,000,000 silver for circulation.

Race for the Suburban.

NEW YORK, June 18.—A crowd estimated at 30,000 witnessed the great Suburban handicap race at Sheepshead Bay track, to-day. The race was worth \$25,000, of which the winner got \$18,000, the second horse \$5,000, and the third horse \$2,000. The event was hotly contested, the three leaders finishing in a bunch, Marcus Daly's Montana, the winner, speeding under the wire only a head in the lead of Major Domo, who was but a short head in front of Lamplighter. The track was dry and fast, and in 2:07 3/5 minutes. In only three instances has the Suburban been run in faster time. In 1888 Elkwood won the Suburban in 2:07 1/2; in 1890, the great Salvo lowered the record to 2:06 4/5, and last year Loantaka won the Suburban in 2:07. The weather was threatening, but no rain fell all day. A good start was had for the eleven starters. Major Domo showed in front, followed by Russell. Half-way down the home stretch Montana was fully 20 lengths behind the leader. In the upper turn the great jockey Snapper Garrison brought Montana up among the leaders, but, an instant later, Major Domo pulled out and had opened a gap of five lengths from the others. The Garrison broke from the bunch, followed by Lamplighter, and made for the flying Major, and gained upon him rapidly. Coming down the stretch, Garrison, driving Montana furiously, caught Major Domo, whom Jockey Lamby was whipping hard, Lamplighter, with Bergen, at their heels, and the three horses flashed by the judge's stand with Montana a head in front of Major Domo, who was but a neck in front of Lamplighter.

The President's Resignation.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Department of State this morning was advised that at a caucus the resignation of the President of Venezuela was accepted. The executive authority of the State has control of affairs until such time as Congress can be convened for the purpose of electing a successor to the presidency.

Blaine's Second Son Dead.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Emmons Blaine, the second son of James G. Blaine, ex-Secretary of State, died this morning. He was ill but a few hours, and his death was wholly unexpected. Septicemia, which developed late last night, was the immediate cause.

President of Ecuador.

QUITO, June 18.—Louis Cordero has been elected President of Ecuador by the National Congress. Cordero is a moderate Liberal.

Father Mollinger Buried.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 18.—The remains of Father Mollinger were to-day interred in the cemetery of the Church of the Most Holy name, with impressive services, in presence of over 5,000 persons.

Redmond Returns Home.

NEW YORK, June 18.—John E. Redmond, the leader of the Parnellite forces in Ireland, who landed in this country, last Sunday, sailed, to-day, for home on the steamer Etruria. Mr. Redmond takes to Ireland, \$5,000, which was contributed by friends of the Parnellites in this city. The money is to be used in the Irish campaign.

Remember the St. Andrew's Sabbath School excursion to Langford, on Saturday, the 25th June. Trains leave station at 9 and 11 a.m., and 2 p.m. A good 25 cent lunch will be provided on the grounds. Return tickets, adults, 50c.; children, under 12, 25c. Good programme of sports.

And after typhoid fever, diphtheria, pneumonia, or other prostrating diseases, Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what is needed to restore the strength and vigor so much desired, and to expel all poison from the blood. It has had wonderful success in many such cases.

Hood's Pills act especially upon the liver, rousing it from torpidity to its natural duties, cure constipation and assist digestion.

DIED.

BROWN.—In this city, at St. Joseph's Hospital, on June 18th, Arthur G. Brown, aged 55 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, June 20th, at 2 o'clock, p.m., from C. B. Lockhart's undertaking parlors, Broad street, to St. John's Church. Friends will please accept this intimation.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Notice is hereby given that Point Ellice Bridge is Unsafe for Tramcar or Vehicle Traffic, and is hereby closed, except to Pedestrians, until further notice.

By Order,
A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Pongee Art Draperies.
In the newest shades and patterns, just received at The White House—Price 25c. a yard.
s-s-w HENRY YOUNG & Co.

Victoria Illustrated

A neat and lasting souvenir; just the thing for tourists. For sale at the Colonist's office, M. W. Waitt & Co's, and Kerr & Begg's.

THOSE having household furniture for sale or exchange, apply Economy Store, Douglas street, near Pembroke. jult
TO LET—Well furnished front room, two beds; suit friends; fine view, good locality; board—late dinner. 66 Rae street, close to Christ Church. jult

RAGS FOR SALE.

SEVERAL tons of clothing and cottons. Address "W. S.", P. O. Box 213, Vancouver. jult-12c.

Worth \$1,000

The Good Derived from

HOOD'S

Sarsaparilla

All Run Dyspepsia

The peculiar combination of stomach tonics and alterative remedies in Hood's Sarsaparilla cannot be equalled, and this superiority explains the wonderful success of

This Great Medicine

in cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion and similar troubles. Mr. T. A. Wheelock, a well known citizen of Burlington, Vt., writes:

"Six months ago I was badly run down and unable to attend to business. The principal trouble seemed to be due to indigestion and aggravated dyspepsia. I had no appetite,

Nothing Tasted Good and what I did eat distressed me. Added to this was a nervous disturbance. Physicians that I employed failed to reach my case. I grew worse, lost flesh and almost hope. One day I ran across a testimonial for Hood's Sarsaparilla stating what it had done in cases similar to mine. I got a bottle and in three or four days saw that I felt better. Before I had finished the first bottle, was greatly improved. Rested better, felt better, and knew I was

Better All Over

I continued with the medicine, and have taken two bottles and now feel better than at any time for the past five years. Feel as hearty as when a boy. Have regained my flesh, have good appetite, can sleep well, and my nerves are in excellent condition. I would not value a thousand dollars for what it did for me." T. A. WHEELLOCK, Burlington, Vt.

Fully Indorsed

"We have sold Mr. T. A. Wheelock several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and have heard him tell in high terms of commendation what it has done for him. I know that he has recommended

Hood's Sarsaparilla to many others here. Our customers generally speak well of it." F. L. TAFT & Co., Pharmacists, Burlington, Vt.

Hood's Pills Will Cure All Liver Ills

DRESSMAKING.

MRS. NILES HAS REMOVED FROM 331 Yates street across the street to 1033 Yates street—more room and better facilities. Dresses in the latest fashion on short notice at reasonable rates. melc

OST-Horshoe pin of pearls and silver. A cross, a suitable reward to finder. Apply Colonist office. jult

WELL-furnished four-roomed cottage, with bath room and well stocked garden, at the corner of Cook and Scotchby streets, to rent for one or two months. Apply to A. W. Jones & Bridgman, estate agents, Five Sisters' block. jult

22 Vol. Ed. of Appleton's Encyclopedia, pub. price \$185, can be had for \$100 from T. N. HUNN & Co. ap9 12m

THE FALCON BRAND.

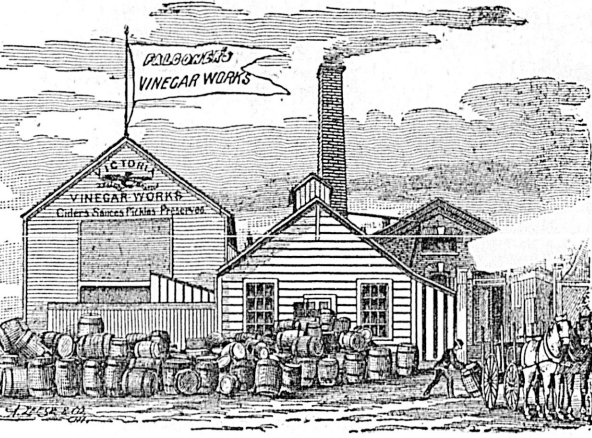
FALCONER'S
Vinegar, Pickles, Sauces,
Catsups, Syrups, Cider

AND
FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Are manufactured with great care by experienced men at 155 Yates Street, in the City of Victoria.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

VICTORIA VINEGAR WORKS.
JAS. H. FALCONER PROPRIETOR. ap17



NEW PONGEE DRAPERIES

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.

35 Patterns. 10 Colors. Art Shades.

AT 20 AND 25 CENTS

JUST TO HAND

SPENCER'S ARCADE.

GOVERNMENT STREET.

PEMBERTON & SON,
REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
House and Grounds on the Esquimalt Road; 10 Rooms; first-class Tennis Lawn, Orchard and Garden; good Stable and Paddocks.

Half-acre lots in the City, beautifully situated, best of land, for sale, from \$650 upwards, on very easy terms.

P. O. BOX 246, me2b VICTORIA, B. C.

SUMMER SALE

THE WESTSIDE,

Beginning Monday, the 20th June.

When we state that the goods must be sold it is enough. Old time buyers know that we mean it. A few leading lines are specified under:

20 yds white Swiss check Muslin, \$1. 20 yds White Cotton, \$1. 2000 fast color Prints, worth 15c, now 8c. 1200 fast color Percales, 15c, and 20c, now 10c. 500 Challies reduced to 5c. 425 Challies, double width, 30c, now 7c.

250 Albert Suitings, double width, 35c, now 15c. 700 printed Satens, 35c, 42c, and 50c, sale price 15c, 20c, and 25c. Summer Suitings, all wool Tweeds, and stylish Dress Goods, all marked 50c, from 75c to 90c. Fancy black 44 in. Dress Goods, 75c, 80c, and 90c, sale price, 50c. Bedford Gowns, \$1.25 and \$1.50 reduced to 90c; French Cashmere, 65c, 75c and 90c, to 50c and 50c. Fancy Velvets, silks and Satins, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50, to 50c.

Mante Department—2nd floor, Jerseys, Blouses, Blazers, etc., reduced 50 per cent. Jackets in newest styles, including Watteau plait at about one half marked Prices.

Waterproofs—A splendid assortment. Those sold at \$4.75 and \$7.50 are now marked \$1.90 and \$3.90. The heavy English Tweed Water Proofs reduced from \$12.60 to \$3.90. Berlin Wools to be closed out, 43 shades in full weight and best quality at 5c, per oz., 4 oz. lowest quantity sold.

Rargains in all departments for the ensuing two weeks.

THE WESTSIDE,
J. HUTCHESON & CO.
May 22nd, 1892. fe25HOUSE AND 3 LARGE LOTS
GOOD ORCHARD

In full bearing and FINE WELL with good WATER SUPPLY.

ALL FOR \$2,750.00

14 miles from Post Office. Car Line Passes the Property.

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

SWINERTON & ODDY

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

108 Government Street.

B. C. AND ALASKA VIEWS

Just received, a new edition of the above.

The Book Contains Over 60 Views, the Price Being Only 75 Cents.

Tourists should not leave the city without one. Residents should send one to their friends abroad.

M. W. WAITT & CO.,
64 GOVERNMENT ST. me6

AMUSEMENTS.

TO ALASKA

C.P.N. COMPANY'S
SS. "ISLANDER"
(Capt. Irving)

Will leave Victoria at 6 p.m. on
SUNDAY, - JULY - 3rd

Calling at all points of interest in British Columbia, and at Sitka and Muir Glacier in Alaska.

FARE FOR ROUND TRIP, \$95.
The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time, without notification.

JOHN IRVING,
Manager.

EXCURSION TO SEATTLE

—ON—

SATURDAY, JUNE 25

In aid of the Ladies' Benevolent Society of St. Andrew's Cathedral.

The favorite steamer ISLANDER will leave the C.P.N. Co's wharf on Saturday, June 25th, at 7 o'clock a.m., and return the same evening.

Fare for Round Trip, \$2.00.
Children under 12 years, half fare.
A band will accompany the excursion. Dancing, etc. jult

VICTORIA THEATRE

The Fashionable Event!

Monday & Tuesday Ev'gs | JUNE 20 & 21

"JANE"

"Queen of Comedies." Exact Original Cast. 100 Nights London. 150 Nights New York. (Direction of Charles Frohman.)

Preceded at each performance by the New York Herald's one-act Prize Play, "Chums."

Seats now on sale at Jamieson's. Special Prices—Orchestra Chairs, \$1.50; Balcony, \$1.00; Gallery, 50c. jult

DANCING - ACADEMY,

Cmneca Hall, 5 Oriental Avenue.

Regs to announce to the Public that lessons are given at above place in classes Monday, Wednesday and Friday; private lessons according to arrangement. Social dance every Tuesday and Saturday.
my27 C. McDONALD.

FOUND.

In Seymour Narrows, one cream-colored dug-out boat; length, 25 ft. 6 in by 4 ft. 10 in. beam; also one pair row-locks and oars. The same can be claimed by owner paying salvage at Grant's Camp, Valdez Island, Seymour Narrows.
HENRY DAVIS, J.P.
May 7th, 1892. my 11

FAN PALMS

MEE WAH, 128 Douglas street, has just received a large consignment of these beautiful shrubs, which he offers for sale on his premises at remarkably low prices. Call and see them. jult

THOMAS HOOPER,
ARCHITECT.

27 Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government Street. if

Why? Do not the Soap manufacturers who make imitations of PENDRAY'S ELECTRIC SOAP imitate other Soaps.

Because PENDRAY'S ELECTRIC SOAP is worth copying.

Why? Are the public deceived into buying other brands, to the neglect of home industry?

Because They do not demand PENDRAY'S, and fail to insist that PENDRAY'S name is on every wrapper.

PENDRAY'S ELECTRIC SOAP

Will save half your labor, and in fact does most of the work, making clothes as white as driven snow.

Using PENDRAY'S SOAP means prosperity to our Province and the building up of Home Industries.

Ask your grocer for it, and see that you have it in your home. jult

GARDEN HOSE

HOSE REELS

LAWN MOWERS

We believe we have the best

Lawn Sprinklers, Refrigerators

ICE CREAM FREEZERS

McLENNAN & McFEELY'S

Cor. Government and Johnson Sts. jult2

NOTICE.

Mr. Alfred E. Allen has this day retired from the firm of Allen, Wilson & Creighton, tailors, of 62 Government street, Victoria, B.C. The business will in future be carried on by Wilson & Creighton, who assume all liabilities of the late firm and take all credits and assets thereof. The name of the firm will from this date be Wilson & Creighton.
Dated Victoria, B.C., June 16th, 1892.
Witness:
A. E. ALLEN. WILLIAM WILSON.
R. G. HOWELL. JOHN W. CREIGHTON.
jult

TO OPEN UP HERE.

Dodwell, Carhill & Co., of Hongkong, Propose Establishing a Victoria Branch.

Mr. Alex. Stewart to be in Charge—Something About the New N. P. S. S. Line.

The advent of the new Northern Pacific line of steamships to run between here and the Orient, promises to add very considerably to the mercantile and shipping business of Victoria in more ways than one. The announcement is now made that the extensive firm of Dodwell, Carhill & Co., of Hongkong, will open a branch here and another at Tacoma. They are the general managers of the new line and propose going actively and systematically to work to build up the traffic for the new steamers so as to establish them on a firm footing.

Mr. George B. Dodwell, head of the firm, is in the city at present, and with him is Mr. Alex. Stewart, who was one of the passengers on the Empress of Japan on Friday. These gentlemen are making the final arrangements for carrying out the details of the programme, and as has been stated, will have branches here and at Tacoma, with Mr. Stewart as general manager for the Pacific coast.

This gentleman—Mr. Stewart—has for the past eleven years been in the company's service, and, having held the important position of general manager at Shanghai, is thoroughly familiar with every phase of the work, shipping and commercial, and was, therefore, thought to be the very best man available for the important duties he will now have to discharge.

Mr. Dodwell, it may be explained, is the head partner of the firm which succeeded Adamson, Bell & Co., of which he was general manager. When the Canadian Pacific Company's steamship line was first established, in 1887, Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co. were the people in charge, and the task of establishing the line upon a paying basis devolved upon Mr. Dodwell, who had complete charge of the work until December of last year, when the C.P.R. determined to take control of the business themselves and establish their own Oriental agencies. This severing of the steamship connection worked up by Mr. Dodwell could not but be the means of losing a great deal of business for his company, and in order to continue his connection it was decided to establish the new line to connect with the Northern Pacific at Tacoma, and make Victoria first port of call inwards and last port outwards.

To a COLONIST reporter, who had the pleasure of a chat with Mr. Dodwell, at the Driard, yesterday afternoon, that gentleman said: "We have determined to go into this business again, and will do our best to retain our share of the growing trade between the Orient and Pacific ports in British Columbia and the United States. The ship which arrived here, a few days ago, the Phra Nang, was simply put on the run temporarily, as it will be about six months before we get our regular steamers in commission. Then we will publish our regular time-tables and run the vessels on schedule time throughout, but in the interim will have just whatever service is necessary to meet the requirements of traffic offering. One of our ships is the Batavia, which is now on the way, and others will follow when necessary.

"At the time the first line of steamers was established by us in opposition to the San Francisco line; they—the San Francisco people—laughed at us. They said we would never make the trade pay, and they kept on laughing for a couple of years, until they began to feel our competition. It was not till then that they started to fight, and they have been fighting since, but, notwithstanding that fact, the C.P.R. line is now pretty well established. In the same way we propose to establish the new line, and are confident of our ability to do our share of the business. I don't want it understood that we are going into this with the idea of running anyone out. We are confident there is enough trade for us, and we wish to keep up rates and do our share on this basis.

"As to the Victoria branch, we do not propose carrying a stock of anything here, but have only in view the idea of helping with our own trade handled by a competent and experienced man, to keep up the traffic. The great trouble with all the trade with the Orient, is that it is to a greater or less extent one-sided—there is plenty of freight one way, but not so much the other, and this being the case, it will be necessary to put forward special exertions to equalize it. Mr. Stewart understands the matter thoroughly, and will, we are sure, be able to look after our interests more ably than anyone else could.

"Yes, we will make Victoria a regular port of call, but from choice, not from compulsion. Our steamers will come here because the trade is here, and to get the trade we will make the best possible arrangements to handle it. There is a good local traffic both here and on the Sound, good enough indeed to make well worth looking after."

Mr. Dodwell remains here a few days, and will afterwards go to Tacoma to complete arrangements there. He will be on the Coast a couple of weeks.

THE MINORITY REPORT—WHERE IS IT?

TO THE EDITOR:—I read the COLONIST article of Friday, on the new fisheries regulations, with much satisfaction. If Mr. Wilnot has succeeded in convincing the Minister that his plan is the best that could be adopted in the interest of all concerned, it will not be long before what has been a promising and profitable industry on the lower Fraser, will be driven across the line in search of the encouragement that is denied it here. It is well known that the Royal Commissioners were not unanimous in their views. Mr. Speaker Higgins dissented openly and with much heat from the views of his fellow commissioners, and later it was said that he had forwarded a minority report to Ottawa. Beyond a newspaper paragraph there is no evidence that that report was ever sent. So far as I know it has not seen the light of day at Ottawa, while the majority report has been made public. I think Mr. Higgins should be asked to throw some light on the matter. Was a minority report sent? And if sent, what has become of it? There are ugly rumors afloat. I need only mention one, which is, that at the last moment the dissenting commissioner relented, or faked, and committed his report to the flames. The public are entitled to information. NEMO.

The purest Jams are O'Kell & Moris'.

Elegant lines of Curtains, Art Muslins, Cretonnes and Upholstery goods at Weller Bro

THE PRINCETON BASEBALL TEAM.

Orange and Black as Seen by Expert Walter C. Dohm.

Princeton baseball stock has taken a great tumble since the "Tigers" met the Harvard's May 7, and were worsted by a score of 11 to 5. Those who saw the Jersey men play against the New York league club were of the opinion that Harvard and Yale had only a fighting chance for the intercollegiate baseball championship. Princeton's showing was far superior to that made by Yale a week later, and the team play was better than any shown by Harvard up to the same date.

But, judged from the game put up against Harvard, the Princeton's have no chance of winning. Princeton undoubtedly



CAPTAIN LAWRENCE YOUNG.

ly has the material for a good line. The men have it in them to play good ball, but for some reason they don't.

Princeton's battery is probably better than that of either Yale or Harvard. Brown catches as well and throws better than either Mason or Upton, of Harvard, or Jackson, of Yale. Captain Lawrence Young, in the pitcher's box, is as brilliant as Highlands, of Harvard, and much more steady. In batting he excels both Highlands and Bowers, of Yale. Guild and Otto have been taking turns at playing first base, and Guild, who is rapidly improving, will probably play in the championship games. King at second base does as well as he did last fall at quarter back on the amount of ground. Ramsdell at third is very quick. Like King, he is everywhere at once and his throwing is accurate. Brooks at short stop is a new man, who is, however, holding his end up well with the other infielders. In batting he is rather below the average.

In the outfield Princeton has a rattling trio. Spooner is a sprinter who makes a specialty of gathering in long hits. McKenzie is a sure catch and one of the best batters on the nine. Wright also hits the ball hard, and is one of the best throwers in the association. Princeton's greatest strength will lie in her team work and in her base running. WALTER C. DOHM.

Baritone C. Hayden Coffin. When Maurice Barrymore's opera, "The Robber of the Rhine," is first produced, the leading role will be sung by C. Hayden

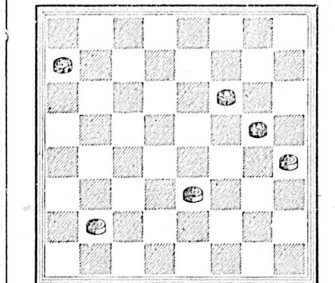


C. HAYDEN COFFIN.

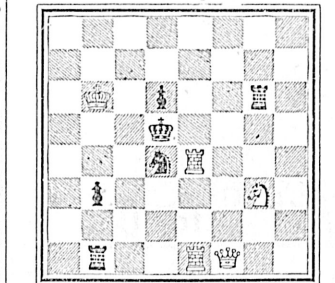
Coffin, an American born baritone, who has done most of his work and won most of his enviable reputation in London. He is a young man with a boyish, blue eyed face, and a physique that an athlete might be proud of.

CHECKERS AND CHESS.

Checker Problem No. 106—By Stevens and Omelay. Black—5, 11, 16.



White—20, 23, 25. Black to play and draw. Chess Problem No. 166. Black—Six pieces.



White—Five pieces. White to play and mate in two moves. SOLUTION: 1. N-K3 2. N-K5 3. N-K7 4. N-K8 5. N-K9 6. N-K10 7. N-K11 8. N-K12 9. N-K13 10. N-K14 11. N-K15 12. N-K16 13. N-K17 14. N-K18 15. N-K19 16. N-K20 17. N-K21 18. N-K22 19. N-K23 20. N-K24 21. N-K25 22. N-K26 23. N-K27 24. N-K28 25. N-K29 26. N-K30 27. N-K31 28. N-K32 29. N-K33 30. N-K34 31. N-K35 32. N-K36 33. N-K37 34. N-K38 35. N-K39 36. N-K40 37. N-K41 38. N-K42 39. N-K43 40. N-K44 41. N-K45 42. N-K46 43. N-K47 44. N-K48 45. N-K49 46. N-K50 47. N-K51 48. N-K52 49. N-K53 50. N-K54 51. N-K55 52. N-K56 53. N-K57 54. N-K58 55. N-K59 56. N-K60 57. N-K61 58. N-K62 59. N-K63 60. N-K64 61. N-K65 62. N-K66 63. N-K67 64. N-K68 65. N-K69 66. N-K70 67. N-K71 68. N-K72 69. N-K73 70. N-K74 71. N-K75 72. N-K76 73. N-K77 74. N-K78 75. N-K79 76. N-K80 77. N-K81 78. N-K82 79. N-K83 80. N-K84 81. N-K85 82. N-K86 83. N-K87 84. N-K88 85. N-K89 86. N-K90 87. N-K91 88. N-K92 89. N-K93 90. N-K94 91. N-K95 92. N-K96 93. N-K97 94. N-K98 95. 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CANADIAN NEWS.

A Self-Confessed Incendiary—No Further News of Captain Stairs' Fate.

Blake Accepts and Irish Nomination—Powers an Prerogatives of the N. S. Legislature.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 18.—A dispatch from Newcastle says that a fire there last night burned ten buildings.

ST. THOMAS, June 18.—Thomas Spellman pleaded guilty to starting the numerous fires which have ravaged the village of Vienna during the past year. He was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

PICKERING, June 18.—Mrs. H. Moore and her mother, Mrs. Danagan, were thrown from a vehicle during a runaway. Mrs. Danagan being killed. Mrs. Moore had several ribs broken.

KINGSFORD, June 18.—Charles McGee, an ex-convict, one of the gang who for several weeks past have been burglarizing houses in the surrounding country, and mistreating the female occupants, has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

WINNIPEG, June 18.—A bridge on the Canadian Pacific, between the Marquette and Reburn stations, was destroyed by fire, this morning. Pat Casey, a notorious character, thought to be insane, was arrested, charged with the crime of setting the bridge on fire.

A Pilot Mound paper reports that, on Saturday week last, a singular cloud passed in a northwesterly direction from Rook Lake through the Tiger Hill country. Several buildings were wrecked by the wind.

HALIFAX, June 18.—The family of Captain Stairs have been unable to get any news confirming his death, and hope the report may eventually turn out incorrect.

The suit of the Mayor of Truro against the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia, the sergeant-at-arms, jailer and detective, and also against twenty-two members of the assembly for imprisoning him for an alleged contempt of the assembly, they having no power in law to do so, was commenced to-day at Truro. The Legislature passed a law exempting the first named, and under this the judge discharged them. A motion was made for the discharge of the others, and arguments commenced.

TORONTO, June 18.—The committee having in charge arrangements for erecting a monument here to the memory of Sir John Macdonald, have resolved to invite some of the leading sculptors in Canada and England to present designs for the proposed monument, at a cost not to exceed \$15,000.

Hon. Mr. Blake has accepted an Irish seat in the British House of Commons, offered him by the Irish Parliamentary party, and there is great rejoicing among the Liberal party here. The newspaper offices posted bulletins, and it was the only subject of discourse on the streets this afternoon. Many believe his appearance in the Imperial House will inspire greater interest by the English in the Canadian people, and in the country generally, than ever before existed. Mr. Blake will probably leave next week, for England.

QUEBEC, June 18.—It is stated that a 10-year old boy named Murray, of Bangor, Maine, who was lame from childhood, left his crutches behind him at the shrine of St. Anne de Beauséjour, yesterday.

Broker Morissette has been committed for trial on a charge of uttering forged Government checks. Bail was refused.

TAXATION IN QUEBEC.

How the New Scheme Applies All Round—It is Direct and General in Its Incidence.

QUEBEC, June 18.—The Direct Tax resolutions were brought down in the Legislature, to enable the province to recuperate itself financially. They provide for an annual tax on all manufacturers of \$50, if the capital employed is under \$50,000, and \$100 on capital up to \$100,000, and \$150 if over that sum. Tobacco manufacturers are to pay an annual license based on the rental value of their premises, the minimum being \$100 and the maximum \$500. Every shopkeeper, trader, person or firm, carrying on business, is to pay a yearly license of \$100, in Montreal, \$80 in Quebec, \$50 in other towns, and \$30 in other places, for a whole sale, and from \$10 to \$80, according to rental value, for retail stores. An annual license is required for all dealers in liquor, including distillers and druggists, varying from \$50 to \$200.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

A Busy Week Among the Brotherhoods—Military Knights.

The mass meeting of Oddfellows of the Manchester Unity that was called to consider the case of the Brothers Ottaway, last evening, was postponed.

British Columbia's delegates to the Supreme Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., are expected home from Helena on Wednesday or Thursday. The wires have brought very little news of the work done by the Workmen.

Loyal Orangemen are counting upon a big celebration this 12th of July. There has been a steady growth in all the lodges during the year.

Delegates from all the lodges, A.F. & A.M., of the province will assemble at Nanaimo on Thursday next to select officers and transact other grand lodge business.

Segher's Council Y.M.I. meets to-morrow evening for the election of officers. Misses McDowell, Baines and Skinner leave for San Francisco on Wednesday as delegates of the Young Ladies' Institute to the Grand Council.

A Stratford, Ont., dispatch of yesterday says: "The high court of the Canadian Order of Foresters have made some important changes in the constitution. An examining physician will henceforth be appointed by the Executive committee, instead of by the subordinate councils, and a brother in good standing at the age of 70 may withdraw annually 10 per cent. of his endowment. A proposal to make ladies members of the Order was rejected. High Chief Ranger Lowe was granted \$800 for extra services. Ottawa was selected as the next place of meeting."

Canton Militant, No. 1, I.O.O.F., held a special meeting last night, for the purpose of arranging for the purchase of uniforms. One complete outfit had been received from

a well-known house in Colorado, and so well pleased were the members with the sample, that they decided upon ordering 25 suits. The uniform is very pretty, and consists of a black cloth, military frock coat and pants, with brass buttons, bearing the insignia of the craft; gold epaulettes, and collar with the crook and sword interwoven on the front; belt, sash, and ornamental sword and scabbard. The chapeau, with its gay feather and trimmings, completes an outfit which for taste and effectiveness is second to that of no uniform made. It is expected that the order sent last night will be executed by August 1.

NEARLY FINISHED.

Preparations for the Much-Talked-of Hospital Bazaar Approach Completion.

Musical and Stage Programmes—Further List of Attractions Arranged.

All yesterday the sound of the busy hammer was heard at Assembly, Hall. Ladies with armfuls of bright bunting, evergreens, flowers, and other decorative material, rushed here and there, fitting up the booths, arranging drappings, and in other ways adding to the already attractive display. The flower booth is rapidly approaching completion. It is arranged in the form of an octagonal summer-house, the roof of which is formed by an immense Japanese umbrella. The sides are covered with climbing plants and flowers, and the effect, when the interior is filled with quantities of beautiful flowers and the pretty faces of the young ladies in charge, will no doubt be very pleasing.

The amber, or reception booth, is handsomely draped in yellow and brown, and presents a very striking effect. The immense wedding cake, containing a diamond engagement ring and gold band wedding ring, which will be raffled off, forms one of the attractions. Guessing matches of various kinds will take place, and prizes will be given the most successful in each.

The stars and stripes form the draping over the American booth, in the care of Mrs. McEwen. A general variety of art goods will be offered, and opposite is the English booth. The Ladies Auxiliary have charge of seven of the stalls. The committee and their various aides are busily engaged in putting on the finishing touches. Donations of flowers, fruits and confectionery are coming in, and the ladies will be glad to receive, and duly credit, any contributions which the generous-minded may be disposed to offer.

The public is assured that while this is not a "below cost" sale, only reasonable prices will be charged, and exact change returned in every case. Gentlemen will not be button-holed.

Amongst the many objects offered, is a handsome silk quilt, the work of Mrs. Strauss, and a painting of the steamer Beaver, from the brush of Miss Ethel McKicking. As now arranged, there will be 13 booths in all. Amongst the list of attractions may be mentioned the fish pond, literary salad, snipping string, weighing machine, raffles, and many others.

During the progress of the bazaar, the following selections will be rendered by the band of H. M. Warpsite:

MUSICAL PROGRAMME.
Overture... Le Chevalier Breton... Hermann March... The Swiss Patrol... Michaelis Selection... Les Cloches de Farnerville... Pianquette Serenade... Dream on the Rhine... Hartmann Selection... The Patience... Sullivan Gavotte... Heimlich Liebes... Besch Waltz... La Gitana... Bualosi Overture... Italian in Algeria... Rossini Serenade... La Paloma... Al de Grader Selection... Maritana... Wallace Polka... The Wren... Damore Selection... La Grande Duchesse... Offenbach Polonaise... L'Union Artistique... Bagnat Waltz... Espana... Waldenfest.
All kinds of refreshments will be served during the afternoon and evening. Strawberries and cream, ice cream, cake and lemonade in unlimited quantities, for all comers. Tea will be served at 4:30 p. m. for those who desire to remain from afternoon to evening. The bazaar will be a stage entertainment presented, as follows, under the direction and superintendence of Mrs. William Chudley.
Stage programme, commencing at 9 p. m.
Master James R. McKenzie and Miss Amy McKenzie.
"Art and Crumples."
Love Amongst the Roses—Cupid... Miss Flo Gowen.
Hornpipe.
Master Rosamund Hayward.
Overture by Warpsite Band.
Master J. R. McKenzie... Piper, John Taylor.
Sixty-two ladies in "The Minuet".

Boys. Miss Pinky Grant.
Miss May Gowen... Miss Mary Newby.
"My Sylvie" for... Kate Lettice.
"Faith B..." Lucy Spring.
"Bella Wilson..." Miss Whitehead.
Emma Schi... Alice Maribouf.
Mollie Patton... Dolly Schi.
Flo Gowen... Dolly Schi.
Louisa Maribouf... Dolly Schi.

Under the sole direction of Mrs. W. Chudley. The ladies have worked hard in arranging the various details, and are to be congratulated on the successful manner in which the preliminaries are progressing. The price of admission to the bazaar will be 25 cents. Yesterday evening, a full dress rehearsal of the minuet took place at the hall. The young ladies went through the figure in a manner which showed careful training, and the minuet will prove the great feature of the evening's entertainment.

The Same Thing Over Again.

A wearied, respectable-looking traveler called at the Clarence Hotel on Friday evening and duly registered, stating that he would be in town for a few days, as business of importance would detain him. He seemed to know the ways of the house and asked if he could have a certain room, which he alleged he occupied when last in town. The apartment happened to be available and he was given the key. He lost no time in going to his room and arranging his toilet. It was after bank hours and the stranger, having ingratiated himself into the good opinion of Mrs. Agnew, produced a check book on the Bank of British Columbia and wrote out an order for \$35, saying that he was going to hunt up a friend to cash it for him. He continued to talk, but finally decided that he was too tired to go out, and asked Mrs. Agnew if she would cash the check. That lady did not have the amount just handy, and the stranger presented the paper at the bar, where it was duly honored. Yesterday it was handed in at the bank, but there were no funds to meet it, nor was the tentative stranger to be found either. The police are looking after him, with but little chances of success.

Ladies are saying O'Kell & Morris' Jams are excellent.

HERBERT F. GOODALL.

He is the Competent Pitcher of the Rochester Club.

Herbert F. Goodall is one of Rochester's favorite pitchers this year, and has an excellent record to back up his pretensions as a professional. He played his first engagement with the Elmira in the New York State League, and after two years' service there, Manager Jack Chapman carried him off to join the Louisvilles. They captured the pennant that year, and this result was doubtless due, in part, to Goodall's pitching.



HERBERT F. GOODALL.

As a pitcher he stands among the first in the Eastern league. He is a nimble base runner and uses good judgment in his attempts to steal bases. He is also credited with being the hero of the story about practicing in an orchard and throwing the ball at a row of apple trees, causing the sphere to curve in and out among them in a marvelous manner, if true. Whether Goodall ever surprised the apple trees in this way or not, certain it is that his control of the ball is remarkable. His height is 5 ft. 10½ in., his weight is 168 pounds and he confesses to being twenty-four years old.

C. W. Coudock celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday on April 26 in Salt Lake City, where his daughter is buried. The veteran smokes fifteen cigars daily and grins remarks that he supposes the habit will kill him some day.

Maud Harrison's reported withdrawal from Palmer's company is incorrect. She has been re-engaged for next season.

Henry Irving decided to produce a play by Frank Marshall, dealing with the life of Emmet, the Irish patriot, but he was prevented from carrying out his plan by the prohibition of the censor.

The officers and trustees of the New England conservatory are striving earnestly to complete the \$50,000 subscription fund for that institution.

Lat Goodwin has agreed to pay his wife a lump sum of \$15,000 in lieu of the alimony awarded with the decree of limited divorce just granted her by Judge Truxax, of the supreme court, New York.

Sardon has written a play for Fanny Davenport, which she and her husband, Melbourne McDowell, will cross to Europe to hear him read about the latter part of June.

Pitcher Bayne, of Pennsylvania.

Next to Highlands, of Harvard, one of the most talked about college pitchers this season is Bayne, the wonderful young man who gets a twist on the ball for the University of Pennsylvania. It has been insinuated in the sporting columns of numerous newspapers that fear of Bayne's work in the box may be an explanation of the exclusion of the University of Pennsylvania club from the intercollegiate baseball championship series of games played between Harvard, Yale and Princeton. Each of the clubs named has met defeat this season at the hands of Bayne and his able supporters, and it is argued that, while one of the three great college nines will at the end of the year claim the intercollegiate baseball championship, the claim will be an empty one, for the reason that the strong U. of P. team has had no opportunity of fighting for the honor.

Bayne has fine command of the ball and wonderful speed. He does a great deal of headwork in the box, and all in all is one of the finest amateur pitchers of the season. Several National League club managers are after him, and it is said that he may become a professional baseball player.

Commodore Fred Fortmeyer.

Oarsmen all over the country are now hard at work training for the events of the year. The annual regatta of the Passaic River Amateur Rowing association at Newark, N. J., Decoration Day, is always one of the notable events of the season, and one of the best known oarsmen in the country is Frederick R. Fortmeyer, the association's commodore. Fortmeyer helped found the organization in 1874, and has since been prominently connected with it. He is a very clever oarsman himself and has done good work in many important races. He is also director of athletics at the famous Manhattan Athletic club, of New York, and secretary of the Middle States Regatta association.

"King Kaliko." The new comic opera, "King Kaliko," which is to be produced at the Broadway theater, New York, on Monday evening, June 6, for the summer season, has some novel features. The scene is laid in Honolulu, and the picturesque scenery and costumes are introduced very effectively. The author of the libretto, Mr. Frank Dupree, was for some years a resident of the chief city of Hawaii, and many of the characters of the opera are studies from life. The scene of the first act is the parliament grounds, the second is the pavilion of the palace grounds and the third is the throne room of the palace. The music of the new operetta is by Frederick Solomon.

FRID R. FORTMEYER has since been prominently connected with it. He is a very clever oarsman himself and has done good work in many important races. He is also director of athletics at the famous Manhattan Athletic club, of New York, and secretary of the Middle States Regatta association.

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Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. AUGER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

"From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children." Dr. G. C. OSAGAN, Lowell, Mass.

THE CENTRA COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

July 23-1892

"CANADA PERMANENT LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY" (FOREIGN).

REGISTERED THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE, 1892.

Certificate of Registration.

THIS is to certify that I have this day registered the "Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company" (Foreign), under the "Companies Act," Part IV, "Registration of Foreign Companies," and the "Companies Act Amendment Act, 1889."

The objects for which the Company is established are: To encourage the accumulation of capital by furnishing a safe and remunerative investment to its shareholders, depositors and debenture holders; to assist in the acquisition and improvement of real estate by supplying capital, on easy terms of repayment, upon the security thereof; to make advances upon, and to purchase Dominion, Provincial, and Municipal securities and debentures; and generally to carry out the purposes of the Statute of the Province of Canada ninth of Victoria, Chapter 99, and of Acts passed in amendment thereof. The amount of the capital stock of the said Company is five million dollars, divided into one hundred thousand shares of fifty dollars each.

The place of business of the said Company is located at No. 21 Bastion street, in the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, in testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office this 9th day of June, 1892, at the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia.

C. J. LEGGATT, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

KOFF NO MORE

WATSON'S COUGH DROPS
WILL GIVE POSITIVE AND INSTANT RELIEF TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, ETC., AND ARE INVALUABLE TO ORATORS AND VOCALISTS. R. & T. W. STAMPED ON EACH DROP. TRY THEM
JUL 1-1892

HUDSON'S BAY CO.

BRITISH COLUMBIA BRANCH:

EDISON BUILDING, RICHARD STREET, VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Largest and Most Complete Stock of Gas, Electric and Combination Fixtures in Canada.

CHANDLERS, PENDANTS, HALL LIGHTS, BRACKETS, PORTABLES, ETC., ETC., GAS AND ELECTRIC SHADES.

We are the largest manufacturers of these goods on the continent and our prices are most competition. Goods put up by competent electricians, and the highest grade of workmanship guaranteed.

FINE RESIDENCE WORK A SPECIALTY.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. (f63) ADDRESS, FIXTURE DEPARTMENT.

Weiler Bros.

Art Silk Draperies, Fringes and Loops.
Chenille Curtains in Latest Shades.
Fine Ivory and Carved Oak Picture Mouldings.
Elegant Furniture Plushes and Silk Tapestries.

Call on us and we will show you

500 - IDEAS - IN - DECORATION.

SHOWROOMS: 51 TO 55 FORT STREET.

Ex. Barque Irvine, now Landing.

Norwegian and English Lager Beer

BASS' ALE, Bottled by Foster.

GUINNESS' STOUT, Bottled by Foster.

The Celebrated Four Crown Scotch Whisky

Brown's Old Irish Whisky.

Green and Red Gin.

Lime Juice Cordial.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

The Hot Weather is Weakening.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

Is - Strengthening.

Keep up Your Strength by

Taking it Regularly.

JUST RECEIVED

CHOICE PLANTS

—OF—
Marechal Neil, Gloire de Dijon and Wm. A. Richardson Roses, and Jackman and other Climatis.

These should be planted at once.

Now ready for planting out:
Bedding Plants, such as Stocks, Asters, Es sams, etc.

G. A. McTAVISH,
FLORIST,
6 Park Road. VICTORIA.

ATWOOD'S
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Special to THE COLONIST.
M. QUAD'S HUMOR.

The Cause of Isabel's Death—The "Kicker's" Editor Makes Some Necessary Explanations.

Brother Gardiner Discourses on Honesty—Easy Mathematics—An American Fable.

[Copyright, 1892, by Charles B. Lewis.]
She sat on the piazza of her father's mansion just at sunset with a newspaper in her hand. She thought it would look more careless when Livingstone came up the gravelled walk—more as if she didn't care a continental cocked hat whether he came or not. And yet she did care. She had learned to love the artist with his dark hair and eyes of Al lamplblack hue, and that evening she was determined to know her fate. The lower half of the United States sun had dropped behind Snover's hill when she lowered her eyes to the paper and read:
"I cure fits. When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure."
A step on the gravel! Her heart gave a jump as she raised her eyes. It was not Livingstone, with his ardent smile and patent leather shoes, but the hired man starting for town to buy mackerel for breakfast. She cast a glance about her, and then her doelike eyes sought the paper again:
"Nothing has ever been produced to equal or compare with it as a curative and healing application. It has been used over forty years and always affords relief and always gives satisfaction."
Sh! She hears the creaking of the front gate, and she assumes that indolent demeanor which she knows matches the color of her hair so well. Meanwhile the sun has quit work for the day. It was not Livingstone after all, but a neighbor's boy, who had come to inquire if they wanted any cats killed off or grass cut. Why does he linger to delay? She stares into the purple west for a moment like one dreaming and then reads again:
"Men's unaltered shirts, three ply linen bosom, re-enforced sides, well made and nicely finished; price, forty-seven cents."
She is not a chain lightning reader. She has been five minutes on the paragraph when the old familiar step falls on her ears and Livingstone stands before her. She looks up with a winsome smile, but it is not returned. His face is clouded, and there is a new pimple on his nose.
"Isabel!" he begins in a low voice.
She does not speak. She thinks it better to appear totally indifferent to his presence for about seven minutes. Therefore, while his heart is breaking she turns the paper over and reads:
"Heart disease is by far the most frequent cause of sudden death, which in three out of four cases is unsuspected. The symptoms are not generally understood. These are a habit of lying on the right side, short breath, pain or distress in side, back or shoulder, irregular pulse, asthma, weak and hungry spells, swelling of ankles or dropsy, oppression, dry cough and smothering."
The seven minutes now having expired she looks up and nods for him to ring two bells and go ahead.
"Isabel, I do not wish to take up your valuable time," he says in a soft, melodious voice, "but I have a confession to make."

"I loved you until I saw your mother." Thump! thump! thump! goes her maidenly heart, and she turns away that he may not see the glad light in her lilac eyes.
"My confession is this," he goes on as he keeps his eyes on a swallow flitting about in the evening sky, "I loved you until I saw your mother. Then all my love went out to her. We have agreed to elope together this night. I have come to ask you to be a good girl and stay home and keep house for your poor father while we are gone. Console him all you can. Tell him it was inevitable. Be a comfort to him, and don't forget that 3 o'clock in the afternoon is his hour for taking root beer. Farewell, Isabel! Later on I may give your mother the shake and return for you, but until then ta ta!"
And as he went forth into the gloaming she sat there a speechless statue. She had the paper on her lap, and her downcast eyes seemed to be pursuing the lines: "Will young lady wearing gray kinkintosh, who got on the horse car at Van Buren street, and got off at Franklin street about 3 p. m. yesterday, and who noticed gentleman sitting opposite, please send her address?"
PRUDENCE.
I say they seemed to read. As a matter of fact they did not see the words. They could not. The cruel blow had killed her deader than a door nail, and the funeral cost the old man ninety-two dollars, even in that cheap town.

THE ARIZONA KICKER.
DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.—Friday night at about 11 o'clock we were aroused from our slumbers by the fearful cry of "Fire!" uttered by a voice which evidently belonged to a baldheaded, bowlegged, cantankerous old critter. On reaching the street we discovered the office of our contemporary in flames, while the alleged editor thereof was dancing around on the sidewalk and acting like a crazy man. The lurid tongues were lighting up the heavens for miles around, and the

demon of destruction was about to be let loose on the town, when we found a pail of water and dashed in and squelched the serpent tongues forever. Investigation proved that the alleged editor of the so called weekly started the conflagration by upsetting a lighted candle on his straw bed.

The damage was next day estimated by an insurance agent at only \$1.17, but it was nevertheless a disastrous fire and a heavy loss for a plant worth only about four dollars, all told. But for our prompt presence and reckless disregard of danger our esteemed would-to-day be a beggar. His paper will probably come out next week as usual, though there is not the slightest reason on earth why it should. We have been severely criticised for putting out the fire, and we feel that we owe the people hereabout an abject apology.
ONLY A RUMOR.—Last week, while this paper was temporarily left in charge of the horse editor, he inserted an item to the effect that we had gone over to Phoenix to capture a \$50,000 widow. We beg to announce that our horse editor was wrong. The \$50,000 widow turned out to be a plain everyday widow, with less than \$400 hidden away in an old tenpot on the top shelf of the pantry. We had no proposition to make. We are straight business. The drop from \$50,000 to \$386.50 was a little to much for us.



A PLAIN EVERYDAY WIDOW.

SOLD AGAIN.—Sunday morning last some of the Clinch valley cowboys heard that we were over that way on a visit to Colonel Brill, and about twenty of them laid for us. They got sight of a naturalist from Chicago, who was after a collection of insects, and ran him seven miles before they discovered their error. The boys needn't make any mistakes in future. Clinch valley is a beautiful spot, but it is not for us. We don't propose to put our valuable neck in a noose. As mayor of this town we are too much for the cowboys when they come in loaded for 'bar. Should we visit Clinch valley they would be too much for us. We are satisfied to stay right here. We know a good thing when we see it.

NOT THE MAX.—Our horse editor, who is an impetuous young journalist from the east, published an item during our absence last week which severely reflected on the social standing of our esteemed fellow townsman, Captain John Tarbell. The item stated that he had skippell town to avoid being arrested on an old warrant charging him with killing a man in Pennsylvania. Our horse editor can't remember from whom he got his facts. He is a very energetic young man, and meets so many people in the course of the day that he can't always stop to remember which one related this or that item of news.

We now beg to humbly announce that a great injustice was done the gallant captain. He never killed a man in Pennsylvania, and instead of jumping the town he was playing poker in the Red Star saloon when the paper was issued. He was all ready to come to the office and shoot our horse editor when friends advised him to await our return. We are very sorry that such an error should have crept into our columns. The captain bit a man's nose off at Prescott three years ago, and he killed some sort of Indian or other over on the Little Colorado river last fall, but he was never in Pennsylvania in his life. We hope this apology will be accepted in the spirit tendered and place him right before the public.

We are trying to give a sort of Twentieth century flavor to our paper by employing eastern journalists who happen along, but we confess to being somewhat discouraged. They don't exactly grasp the western situation with both hands. There is a certain chic to this climate only to be understood by a journalist who has been shot at about a dozen times.

BROTHER GARDNER ON HONESTY.

"My frens," said Brother Gardner after the regular meeting of the Limelick club had been duly opened, "Daneon Simmons, of dis club, was obca to my house last night. He cum over to complain to me dat Waydown Bebe, also of dis club, had dun got de best of him on a trade. Brudder Bebe had traded him a mowl fur a shotgun, a banjo, dawg an a dream book. Dat mowl 'peared to be full o' bizness while de trade was gwing on—prancin arround wid his head way up in de air—his heels flyin out at ebery step—but de daneon had kassly toted him home when he sorter collapsed an fell down, and de last report was to de effect dat his hours war' numbered."

"I want to take advantage of dis occasion to say a few words to yo' on de subject of honesty. A good many y'ars ago dar was a strictly honest man. He begun life wid a determinashun to do de 'suar' thing under all circumstances. He had a cash capital of \$25,000 on lots o' faith in humin natur. He plantad wermillions and didn't hie nobody to watch de patch. He kept chickens an didn't hev no lock on de deah. He lent money an didn't ax fur no I. O. U. He signed bonds an notes an didn't require no security. If he bought a mowl he took de owner's word for it; if he sold one he conscientiously p'inted out de ringbones an spavins an owned up dat de beast was gwine on twenty y'ars ole. My dear frens, how long de yo' reckon dat

man lasted? In jest nine y'ars he was in de porehouse, an he neber done got out agin. It was an experiment. All de rest of de kentry was watchin him to see how de experiment would pan out. It was a dead failure an a solemn warnin.



A MEWL FULL O' BIZNESS.

"I say to yo'," continued the old man, as he looked down upon the score of baldheads on the front seats, "dat de world has no use for a strictly honest man. If yo' am in de possiblis doan' steal no letters. If yo' am in a bank doan' steal no money. Doan' beat yo' landlor nor butcher nor grocer. Doan' rob a blind man nor cheat an orphan. Aside from dat yo ar expected to take car of No. one. If yo'r mowl has got spavins trade him off in de night. If somebody sticks yo w'd a plugged coin yo ar expected to put it off on a street kynr conductor. De tax assessor expects yo' to prevaricate. De gas man figgers dat yo' will turn on all de burners if de meter gits outer order. If yo' fail in bizness yo'r creditors an prepared to admire de leetle scheme by which yo' beat em. We are all honest up to lowwa'r mark: arter dat doan' give odds on nobody."

"Deacon Simmons 'pears to feel it mo' becase he an Brudder Bebe belong to de same club, and he reckons deir orter be a fraternal feelin. So deir orter, but all fraternal feelin melts away when yo' swap watches or trade mowls. I am a deacon in a church, but do yo' reckon I'd lend one of de odder deacons two dollars widout I had security fur five dollars? I'ze been libin right 'longside of a preachin fur nigh onto ten y'ars, but would I swap watches wid him unless I looked to see if he hadn't taken out some of de wheels? As I said befo', be honest up to a sartin pint. Arter dat all men expect yo' to take keer of yo'rself. Dat mowl will no doubt die on de deacon's hands, an while he will be 'leven dollars outer pocket, he will hev gained twenty-two dollars' wor' of experience. Let us now attack de reg'lar bizness of de meetin."

EASY MATHEMATICS.

An ice wagon serves 55 customers in the course of a day. Each family should receive 15 pounds of ice, but owing to the nearsightedness of the driver the average weight is only 10. How much does the wagon gain in one day, and why is it that the nearsighted collector never takes a three cent piece for a dime?

If one man with a lawn mower can arouse 38 people from sleep at 6 o'clock in the morning, how many could 7 men with lawn mowers arouse if they tried their level best?

It takes a district messenger boy 35 minutes to travel 170 yards while on business for the company, but only 4 when on his way home. What is his speed per hour in each case? What is the per cent. compared to chain lightning?

A has the sum of \$12 in his pocket, when B gives him a pointer on the races by which he can win 1 1/2 times his capital. What did the sum total amount to, and why was it that A had to borrow a nickel to get home on?

By adding 2 quarts and 1 gill of water to his stock, a milkman brings the total amount up to 7 quarts and 2 gills, and swears by the bones of his ancestors that it is the pure quill. How much milk did he have in the first place?

A and B buy a lottery ticket, costing \$5, in partnership. A contributes \$2.90 and B contributes \$2.10. In case the ticket draws \$50,000, what share will each one take? Needn't be in a hurry to work this out.

A farmer has 5 miles to drive. He figures that while he is driving 1 mile his hired man ought hoe 3 rows of corn across a 7 acre lot. He gets home to find that only seven rows have been hoed in all. What was the average per mile, and how long was the hired man roosting on the fence?

AN AMERICAN FABLE.

THE LAWYER AND THE HORSE THIEF.

A Man who had been Arrested for Stealing a Horse engaged a celebrated Lawyer to Defend him, and when the Case came to Trial he was promptly Acquitted. Indeed, as was Afterwards Ascertained, Seven of the Jurymen were in Tears when they left the Courtroom, and they were Unanimous for "Not Guilty" on the first Ballot. When the Lawyer came to Congratulate his Client on the Verdict he found him downcast and full of Woe.

"What, art Thou not full of Rejoicing that Thou hast been Pronounced an Innocent and Honest Man?" exclaimed the Lawyer.

"Alas, no!" replied the client. "I have been Acquitted, it is True, but it will take the Value of the Stolen Horse to Recompense you. Why didn't I Steal the Mate to him while I was about it, and thus come out ahead of the game?"

Moral.—It is hard for an Honest Man to know just what is best to do in this Deceitful World.

M. QUAD.

American style: Scads—"No, you see, I left no money!" Baggs—"You say see, he lost his health getting wealthy, and then lost his wealth trying to get healthy."

Old G Idarco (to young Spendfast)—"Well, I suppose you want to take my daughter away from me?" Young Spendfast—"Oh, no; not so bad as that. I only want to marry her."

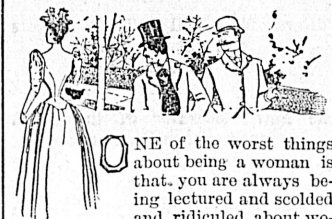
He—"Let me help you, Miss Hawkins." She—"No; I guess we have light enough here as it is." He—"Your smile would make it bright anywhere." She—"Yes—but, perhaps, I'm not going to smile."

A SPIRITED PROTEST.

A REPLY TO CHRONIC GRUMBLERS ABOUT WOMAN'S DRESS.

Florence Finch-Kelly Thinks the Sex Has Been Sufficiently Labeled on the Subject of Dress—The Female Figure Is Not So Terribly Abused After All.

[Copyright, 1892, by American Press Association.]



ONE of the worst things about being a woman is that you are always being lectured and scolded and ridiculed about women's clothes. Every woman has to bear the whole burden of all the clothes that women ever wore, from Eve's apron to the train that sweeps the streets to-day.

No matter what women wear, there's always something wrong about it—or, rather, there's never anything right. It is always ridiculous or inartistic or unsuitable or uncomfortable or woefully injurious to her health. And usually in the eyes of most of her critics it is all five of these things at the same time and all the time.

If the future is to be judged by the past there is small hope that poor, persecuted woman will ever have any rest from her clothes critics. I haven't the least doubt but that when she gets to heaven three-fourths of all the other angels will insist that she ought to wear goggles and a green shade over her eyes, so that they won't be injured by the brightness of her halo.

Now, life is worth living only because it pays, only as it furnishes more happiness than unhappiness. And it is true, too, that the sum total of life's happiness is made up mainly of little things, of inconsequent pleasures which one is allowed to enjoy in peace without interference from other people.

And if a woman enjoys pulling her corset strings very tight and engineering a train through crowded streets and over muddy crossings, why shouldn't she be left in quiet enjoyment of her pleasure?

If she gets more happiness out of the consciousness of possessing a 20-inch waist than she would out of the habit of breathing from her diaphragm, why surely that's her affair. And if Jefferson and Adams and Hamilton and Washington and all the rest of the fathers of the republic knew anything about it, she has a perfect right to squeeze her diaphragm to the point of suffocation if she wants to. For didn't they declare, on their honor and their drawn swords, the right of every human being to the pursuit of happiness?

If woman thinks that she catches more happiness by chasing after it with her skirts tied back, or in high heeled shoes, or with a hump on her back, the inalienable rights of mankind give her perfect liberty to do so, and ordinary human regard for the feelings of other people ought to give her the privilege of doing so without being followed by a crowd of scolding, ridiculing critics, who think they know more about what will make her happy than she does herself.

It can be taken for granted, too, that woman does get more happiness out of her clothes, no matter what the fashion, than she does discomfort. For they are a pleasure loving lot, are women, and they are pretty sure to choose, both in clothes and all the other things of life, that which they will enjoy most.

Men may not always understand just where and how the enjoyment comes in. But that is because they are not women, and do not have intuitive perceptions. Besides, it is not at all necessary that they should understand. They can simply take it for granted, because it is as true as geometry that when a woman wears shoes and gloves that are too small for her, a tight corset, a sheath skirt or a train on the street, or anything else that they think is uncomfortable, she does it solely because she is a great deal happier in doing so than she would be in doing otherwise.

And certainly in this free land of ours, in as innocent a matter as the fashion of her clothing, it would be no more than ordinary consideration to stop worrying and lecturing and ridiculing her, and allow her to choose her own happiness in her own way.

It is a mistake to suppose that women wear any particular kind or cut of clothing because fashion makes it necessary.

Fashion has lost her grip in these latter days, and a woman may wear, and does wear, pretty much what she pleases. And as for the corset and the slender waist—those two everlasting texts of the scolders and lecturers—they really are not worth lecturing about any longer. The corset has fallen into a state of innocuous desuetude, and the slender waist is a back number. The people who rage and imagine vain things about women compressing their waists and ruining the forms which nature gave them, to say nothing of the injury to livers and lungs and such things—such people are behind the times.

Slender waists—that is, any slenderer than le bon Dieu meant them to be—are mainly confined to French and English and a few American fashion plates, where the publishers continue to use them for the same reason that the scolders about women's clothes continue to scold—because they've got into the habit of it. When those same styles of dress get transferred to the graceful bodies of American women they cease to look as they do in the fashion plates. You might search Broadway from end to end on a fine Saturday afternoon, or Fifth avenue on Sunday noon, and not see a solitary figure that does not look entirely human and healthy and vigorous. You will look in vain for the dressmaker's dummy or the fashion plate's counterpart.

I know more than one woman with a waist either by nature or past grace of the corset smaller than she thinks it ought to be who wears habitually a towel folded about her body underneath her corset in order that she may not look wasplike.

The measurements and proportions of a fashionable American woman of to-day, of good health and good figure, will come nearer to the measurements and proportions of the Venus de Medici than will those of her masculine counterpart to the Greek ideals of man's body.

It seems to me that woman's dress in the present time deserves censure less than it has for many an age. In the main it is sensible, artistic and comfortable, and it may be just as much of all these three as she wishes. Nowadays woman doesn't have to wear a corset any more than a horse does if she doesn't want to. Even that dyed-in-the-wool tyrant, the dressmaker, condescends, without a murmur, to fit her without a corset if she wishes it.

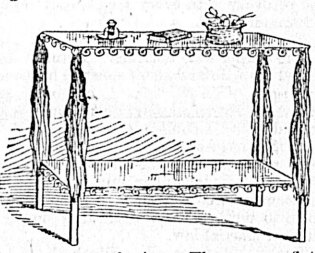
This is the golden age of personal preference in dress. A woman may wear a sheath skirt and a demitrain on the street if she likes, or she may wear a full skirt that barely touches her instep if she prefers, and not one person in a hundred will notice the difference. She may wear underskirts not at all or three at a time, and unless she discusses the question with her women friends nobody ever knows which time is which. She may wear shoes with high heels and narrow soles or shoes with broad soles and no heels at all, and if she is a charming woman people are as eager to make her acquaintance and treasure her friendship just as much in one case as the other.

She may be what a dressmaker's dummy used to be if she likes, or a fashion plate figure, and if she enjoys that sort of thing there is no earthly reason why she shouldn't indulge in it, but when she goes out she must not be surprised if she attracts attention and causes smiles and looks of amusement.

For she would look queer among the women clothed as the modern woman dresses—in a costume that clothes the figure without distorting it, that gives free play to all the muscles both inside and outside the skeleton, that subordinates the dress to the body and gives to each woman her individual form.

FLORENCE FINCH-KELLY.

A Rustic Table.
This is the description of a table actually devised by an ingenious girl who needed another for her room. She found in the cellar an old pine table that had been used for plants. It consisted simply of the top, the under shelf, of equal size, and four straight pine legs that had not even the merit of being square or sloping. They were flat, and their lines went unswervingly down to the floor. The first step was to paint the table with black paint. A little fine Japanese matting, with curious black figures, was tacked on the top and shelf. Then new rope was arranged in loops, as seen in the cut, each loop being fastened firmly to the table edge. Long ends of rope were left hanging at each corner, and when these were fringed they made a graceful finish that looked far better than can be shown in any picture.



THE GREAT SAW MILL SCENE.

Alba Heywood will star next season in the comedy of "Edgewood Folke." He writes, "I have purchased a suit of Sol Smith Russell's old clothes, metaphorically speaking, and have had it cleaned and repaired, and made presentable for 1892-93. Russell wore it longer than any suit he ever had, yet when we took it from the peg in his closet, on which it has hung for the past six years, and brushed off the accumulated dust, we found it of such excellent material that it was not worn threadbare in a single place—not even Minneapolis."

Miss Hilda Thomas has a fine voice, and sings "Sally in Our Alley" very sweetly, but when she says that Miss Yeamans is an imitator, she makes a very sad mistake.

The Seattle Dramatic Star says: "Frank Daniels, of the 'Little Puck,' possesses pluck, since he has purchased eight lots in Tacoma, a Seattle suburb."

Rich & Harris' "Tuxedo" Company continue to sing "Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay," in spite of the authorities.



FROM "BLUE JEANS."

Following close on the heels of Mlle. Jane, comes Carroll Johnson, the old Victoria favorite, as the Irish Gossoon, on Thursday and Friday, June 23 and 24. The play is by Edward E. Kidder, the author of all of Sol Smith Russell's successes, and Mr. Johnson gives this definition of the title: "Shure, a gossoon is a boy widout much of a head on his shoulders."

Asked for a little further information, he continues: "The meaning of the word 'gossoon' is 'well,' it's an Irish word, and means 'simple, true-hearted sort of a being becheeked a boy and a man.'"

"I think," adds the comedian, "that it is the French *garcon* with a pair of Irish curdury breeches on him."

The story of "The Gossoon" mainly concerns Clancey O'Connell, a happy, simple, trusting young Irishman, who owns a small estate, "half bog half stone," and possesses a handsome sister, Rose, "the prettiest girl from Fairhead to Kinsale." An English

PLATFORM AND STAGE.

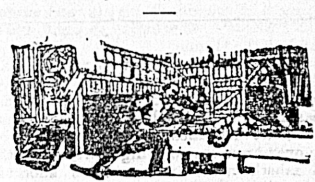
Frohman's "Jane" to Make the Acquaintance of Victoria Play Goers.

Carroll Johnson in "The Irish Gossoon"—"Blue Jeans" and the Saw Mill Scene.



THE VICTORIA, to-morrow and Tuesday evening, will be given up to comedy—Frohman's laughing success, "Jane," being the attraction. The "paper" heralding the Company is the best that has been seen here for many months; the press has had nothing but kind words for the play and the people producing it, and the advance sale shows that the house will be well-filled during both nights of the Victoria engagement. Of course, the extensive improvements at the house are not yet completed, but the comfort of the audience will be well looked after, and those who are at the theatre to make "Jane's" acquaintance, will be able to form some idea of the changes now being brought about by carpenters, upholsters and ornamental painters.

"Jane" is not an old play anywhere; and it has never before been produced in this city. It tells, in three acts, of the troubles of Charles Shackleton, an extravagant bachelor who falls heir to property on condition that he marry before anything is placed in his hands. He pretends that he is married, in order to secure money to pay debts, which he blames on his supposed wife's extravagance. The trustee determines to ascertain the real state of the case, and to rebuke the wife for dissipating the family fortune in so prodigal a manner. Shackleton, upon hearing of the trustee's visit, is in a frenzy of despair, and persuaded "Jane" the house-maid in his employ, to pretend that she is his wife for the occasion. "Jane," on that very morning, has secretly married William, the butler, but without first consulting her husband. She agrees to the proposition, and himself and maid leave the house to make some necessary purchases. William has helped his master out of many difficulties before, and resolves to add another to his good account. He hunts up an aged but sentimental old lady to impersonate the wife. All meet at the same time to the bewilderment of the trustee and the horror of Shackleton, not to mention the indignation of the old lady and William's discomfort. From this point on the comedy is more than fairly started, and the play develops in the most entertaining manner. Mr. Frohman is sending his original company for this engagement, admitted to be the best selected cast ever seen in comedy far, including Miss Johnstone Bennett, Paul Arthur, R. F. Cotton, George F. Shaffer, Mrs. Maggie H. Fisher, Carrie Reynolds, Katherine Grey, Herbert Fortier, Joseph Totten and Schmitz Edwards. "Jane" will be preceded each evening by "Chums," the New York Herald's prize curtain-raiser, making all in all a very strong bill.



THE GREAT SAW MILL SCENE.

Alba Heywood will star next season in the comedy of "Edgewood Folke." He writes, "I have purchased a suit of Sol Smith Russell's old clothes, metaphorically speaking, and have had it cleaned and repaired, and made presentable for 1892-93. Russell wore it longer than any suit he ever had, yet when we took it from the peg in his closet, on which it has hung for the past six years, and brushed off the accumulated dust, we found it of such excellent material that it was not worn threadbare in a single place—not even Minneapolis."

Miss Hilda Thomas has a fine voice, and sings "Sally in Our Alley" very sweetly, but when she says that Miss Yeamans is an imitator, she makes a very sad mistake.

The Seattle Dramatic Star says: "Frank Daniels, of the 'Little Puck,' possesses pluck, since he has purchased eight lots in Tacoma, a Seattle suburb."

Rich & Harris' "Tuxedo" Company continue to sing "Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay," in spite of the authorities.



FROM "BLUE JEANS."

Following close on the heels of Mlle. Jane, comes Carroll Johnson, the old Victoria favorite, as the Irish Gossoon, on Thursday and Friday, June 23 and 24. The play is by Edward E. Kidder, the author of all of Sol Smith Russell's successes, and Mr. Johnson gives this definition of the title: "Shure, a gossoon is a boy widout much of a head on his shoulders."

Asked for a little further information, he continues: "The meaning of the word 'gossoon' is 'well,' it's an Irish word, and means 'simple, true-hearted sort of a being becheeked a boy and a man.'"

"I think," adds the comedian, "that it is the French *garcon* with a pair of Irish curdury breeches on him."

adventurer pursues Rose under an assumed name, with a view to acquiring her snug fortune. The sister of his deserted wife appears on the scene, and is repulsed by her scheming lover, who dares not, under the circumstances, show his feeling for her. He, enraged, endeavors to attack his sister-in-law, but Clancey saves her from him, and his ringing words, "Stand back, ye have a man to strike this time!" ends the first act.

Act second develops the plot rapidly. Kirke, the adventurer, plans with Cullen, a ne'er-do-well, to lure Rose to a deserted spot, when Kirke will elope with her, after convincing Rose that her brother approves the match. Clancey spoils the plan, and the act closes with a stirring tableau.

Act third shows the attempted revenge of Kirke and Cullen, and presents a charming picture of the Lakes of Killarney in winter. The creature of Kirke unroof the cabin, the blinding snow, and the interference of Clancey, who defeats the villains, forms an unusually exciting finale to the most exciting act of the play.

Act fourth gives a double wedding party, the wedding dance, Clancey's songs, and a general atmosphere of happiness. Carroll Johnson, in "The Gossoon," has found a character that is peculiarly suited to his personality. He makes of the good-natured squire a graceful, amusing, lovable, happy-go-lucky. He is, besides, always manly, youngster. He incidentally sings a number of pretty songs and dances with all the grace of old-time days.

"Whiz-z-z-z! Buzz-z-z-z! Three huge circular saws are rapidly revolving in an Indiana planing and saw mill. A long plank is being fed to the glistening teeth, but on that plank is also the body of the proprietor of the mill! He has been assaulted to temporary unconsciousness and thrown there by an insanely jealous workman bent on murder. In the office of the mill, behind a locked door, is a French woman. She is the wife of the man who is being hurried on to a terrible death. She has heard the scuffle, the starting of the saw, and knows that her husband has but a minute to live. In desperation she breaks down the door, rushes to the rescue, and just at that moment when the revolving saw is about to cut the form of the loved one in two, she seizes him around the waist, and with wonderful strength draws him out of danger. Not a second too soon. Buzz-z-z-z, whiz-z-z-z, the long plank has been cut in two." This is one of the thrillers in the new drama of "Blue Jeans," to be seen at the Victoria on the evenings of June 23, 29 and 30.

THE WORLD BY WIRE.

Emin Pasha Alive.
BERLIN, June 17.—A dispatch from East Africa says it is reported that Emin Pasha has reached Bukoba. It appears, according to Zanzibar advices, that Emin Pasha has recovered from the smallpox, and is in good health with Stuhlmann at Bukoba. The advance of the expedition has been delayed by want of provisions.

Labor Troubles Over.
MADRID, June 17.—The labor troubles in Barcelona are over and the strikers, except the ringleaders, are back at work.

International Intercollegiate Sculling.
LONDON, June 17.—The Oxford oarsmen have declared their readiness to row on the Thames, next September, the crew which wins the race, Harvard-Yale, at New London next month.

Surveying for a Cable Line.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—Honolulu advices say that the United States survey steamer Thetis arrived in port on the 20th ult. from San Francisco via Hilo. The Thetis left Point Conception, California, April 20th to survey the route for a cable line to the Hawaiian Islands. During the voyage, until her arrival at Hilo, May 13, 300 soundings were made, all the way from two miles to ten miles apart. The deepest sounding reached was 3,200 fathoms, or about three and one-half miles. Captain Rutter has expressed the opinion that the route offers no obstructions, and was therefore more favorable than the line of survey undertaken by the Albatross. The Thetis sailed from here on Sunday afternoon, June 5th, for San Francisco. She will take some few soundings en route.

The Montserrat "Blackbirding."
SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—A few days before the Colima arrived in Honolulu the steamer Montserrat sailed for Gilbert Island. While in Honolulu Capt. Blackburn made no secret of the fact that he was going "Blackbirding," to Gilbert Islands. According to him everything was fair and above board and a contract was entered into with every native that was engaged. They will be taken to the Central American coffee plantations and will work there for three years, if they live. The Queensland Government has been looking into the infamous traffic, and the statistics compiled by it, shows that one in every four of the natives dies before the three years of slavery is up. M'Bora, King of the Gilbert Islands, who was a passenger on the Montserrat, was entertained by Queen Liliuokalani while in Honolulu.

THE LAND OF THE CZARS.

Women Rule in Russia.
(Written for the COLONIST.)

VII

The XVIII century will be forever distinguished in history by the great number of female sovereigns and other women who exercised great influence upon the fate of nations, either for good or for evil. In England under the reign of Queen Anne the victories of the great Marlborough were won; in Spain Elizabeth Farnese, bold, ambitious and strong-minded, ruled her indolent husband, Philip V; in Austria, the great empress Maria Theresa made the world resound with her fame; in France the infamous Pompadour and Du Barry paved the way to the revolution whose victim the beautiful Marie Antoinette was destined to be. In Portugal the weak-minded Maria Pia tried to undo what the great Pombal had done, while in Naples, Carolina, the proud sister of the unfortunate queen of France, saw to her despair the century closing with a new and progressive era. Russia, however, surpassed all these countries, for from the end of the XVII to the end of the XVIII century, she was ruled more by female than by male sovereigns, and one of them, Catharine II, equaled, if not surpassed, even Peter the Great himself, in both good and bad qualities.

After the death of Feodor, Ivan and his half-brother Peter were proclaimed joint sovereigns, with Princess Sophia, Ivan's sister for a regent. She was haughty and ambitious, desirous to reign and to supplant her brothers. To rule Ivan was an easy matter, for that prince was sickly and feeble-minded, but to govern Peter was a different thing. In 1689 after marrying Eudoxia Lapukhin, contrary to Sophia's wishes, Peter assumed the direction of affairs. A prolonged conflict with the regent ensued, which ended in total defeat of Sophia. The princess was shut up in a convent and her followers executed and banished. Thus Peter became the sole ruler, for his half-brother Ivan shortly afterward died.

The emancipation of the fair sex in Russia is due to Peter the Great; before that time women lived in oriental seclusion, a veritable slave of her lord and master. She could not sit in his presence nor eat at the same table and there was no redress for her wrongs. Her life was empty, without joy, without pleasure. But Peter the Great raised her to the level of her master, for that keen observer had not failed to notice that her introduction into society had a beneficial and civilizing effect. All the nobles, the old and the new aristocracy, the officers of the state, the merchants, all who frequented the court were at once "commanded" to bring with them their wives, mothers, sisters and daughters. They were also forced to open their houses once or twice in the week for the common entertainment of their female relatives. The men murmured and objected, but all in vain, the will of the imperial despot had to be obeyed.

It is needless to say that the women rapidly became reconciled to this unexpected liberty and soon made the fullest use of it. To-day the Russian woman is more emancipated than her sister in other European countries. The boldest revolutionists, the most progressive free-thinkers are women to-day in Russia, and the nihilists count many of them among their ranks.

Peter the Great as a ruler is entitled to our admiration, but as a private individual we must consider him as an object of abhorrence. Morals he had none, nor any feeling of decency, as his marriage with a low-born and profligate woman shows.

Martha Skavronska, of Lithuanian origin, was a Latvian minister's servant maid in Livonia. During the siege of Marienburg she was taken captive by General Bauer, who made her his mistress. Tired of her, he ceded her to the powerful Prince Menschikoff, a favorite general of Peter the Great, who again in his turn transferred her to the czar. Martha was beautiful, and though uneducated, very intelligent and soon gained a certain amount of influence over the mind of the czar. She followed him from camp to camp and in the, for Peter, disastrous campaign on the Pruth, rendered him signal services by her advice. Peter the Great in gratitude married her, and Martha in accepting the Greek faith, changed her name to that of Catharine. She was crowned in 1724 in Moscow, with great pomp and splendor and saluted as the "great and good empress." Peter some time before adopted also the title of emperor.

After the death of Peter, which happened in the succeeding year, Catharine by the help and influence of Menschikoff was proclaimed empress without any opposition. The commencement of her reign was distinguished by acts of grace and conciliation to her subjects and by many useful reforms, but ere long she relapsed to the mode of life she was accustomed during the life of her husband. Orgies after orgies followed, and at her balls there was more drinking than dancing. Dissipation reigned unchecked and soon all dancing was banished. The nobles and ministers began to murmur a storm was already brewing over her and Menschikoff's head, when a loathsome disease, brought by her shameful excesses ended her career in 1727. She appointed her successor the Grand Duke Peter Alexeyevich, grandson of Peter the Great, who was at that time eleven years of age. The young boy reigned, however, only three years and was succeeded by Anna, duchess of Courland, daughter of Ivan, half-brother of Peter the Great. She was called to the throne by an assembly of the council, the senate, and the great officers of state, who, unwilling to allow the uncontrolled power to be placed again in the hands of a woman, imposed upon her various conditions, restricting the imperial authority. She submitted to the restrictions, but as soon as she saw herself secure upon the throne she at once assumed unlimited sovereignty and called to her court her lover Biren, a low-born Courlander.

Anna was a beautiful woman, tall and of fine commanding figure, very courteous and polished in manner. She was also naturally of a humane disposition, but her degrading love for Biren made her slave. Biren and not Anna ruled Russia, and his despotism and atrocities were scarcely surpassed by those of Ivan the Terrible. He inaugurated his despotism

with the wholesale banishment and butchery done in the name of the empress, who, fond of pleasure and magnificence, left the reigns of the government in the hands of her unworthy lover. Her court was the most magnificent in Europe, her fetes and balls the most sumptuous, but the people starved under the terrible yoke of the favorite. Biren was dispatched by thousands his enemies, either to the scaffold or to Siberia, confiscated their lands and plundered the state. According to Russian authorities over 20,000 victims of Biren's tyranny perished during Anna's reign. Anna forced even the Courlanders to choose the base-born Biren for their duke, and on her death had named him regent during the minority of her nephew Ivan.

The parents of the baby-czar were the Princess Anne, daughter of the duchess of Mecklenburg, the elder sister of the empress and prince Anthony Ulrich of Brunswick. They at the invitation of the empress came to reside in St. Petersburg, when a son was born to them. To this boy, named Ivan, the empress left the throne under the regency of Biren.

The duke of Courland was all powerful and despoiling everything Russian, he tried to civilize the nation with the lash. He carried it on so long that finally some people grew tired of it. The emperor's father and mother were dissatisfied, and so was Osterman, the chief minister, and Marshal Munich, the head of the army. A conspiracy was soon formed for the downfall of the tyrant.

On the twenty-first day of the infant czar's reign Munich told the princess of Brunswick that everything was ready. At 2 o'clock in the night he awakened his aide-de-camp Manstein, and drove with him to the Winter Palace, the famous residence of the Russian emperors. There had been a short interview with the princess, and leaving there 40 grenadiers, he proceeded with 80 others to arrest Biren. Reaching the palace of the duke of Courland, Munich sent Manstein to arrest the regent in his bed-chamber. There was not a single officer or soldier faithful in the duke's household; they plied looked on while Manstein, proceeded with a few grenadiers to the duke's chamber. Biren perceiving the soldiers tried to escape by creeping under the bed. He was forced out, maltreated and conveyed to the guardhouse. Thus the coup d'etat was accomplished. Biren was tried and sent to Siberia, and his enormous wealth confiscated.

The new regent, the Princess Anne, mother of the baby-czar, however, did not very long enjoy her power. She and her husband, the philistine Anthony were Germans, and their outbursts all German. In fact the German party ruled the country since the time of Peter the Great; the pure Russians were nowhere.

Peter the Great and Catharine left one illegitimate daughter, Elizabeth. Though residing in St. Petersburg, she held but little intercourse with the empress Anna and afterwards with the princess regent, who looked haughtily upon her. She inherited the vicious propensities of her father and mother, spent her time in the barracks of the guards, drank and swore like a soldier. She little thought of ascending the throne.

There was a French party in St. Petersburg with the intriguing ambassador, La Chetardie and Elizabeth's physician Lestock as leaders. Supported by the court of France they conceived a plan to overthrow the reigning party and put Elizabeth on the throne. Thus another coup d'etat was ready.

On December 5th, 1841, Elizabeth dressed in magnificent robes and riding a white horse, presented herself before the guardhouse of the Preobrajensky regiment, the most famous regiment in Russia, established by Peter the Great. There in glowing language she harangued the soldiers, exposing her unhappy position, denouncing the regent and the German party. The soldiers, reeking with brandy, exclaimed: "Long live the daughter of Peter the Great; command us little mother, we will follow you. The Winter Palace was again surrounded, the prince and the princess of Brunswick arrested, the baby-emperor brought to Elizabeth. "Poor child," said Elizabeth, kissing the czar, and handed him to an officer to be shut up, first in a monastery and afterwards in the fortress of Schlussenburg. Yes, poor child indeed.

Elizabeth, the illegitimate, ascended the throne of that dreadful country, while Anthony and his wife marched towards the arctic circle to die in exile and in prison. The new empress having no legitimate claim to the imperial diadem, courted the society of army and navy. The society of the young officers was more to her taste than any other. She counseled, smoked and drank with them, often wearing male attire. She was seldom sober, yet with all these terrible vices she was not destitute of political sagacity. She saw the growing power of Prussia and sent her armies to help Maria Theresa. Her soldiers inflicted some terrible defeats on Frederick the Great. She abolished the sentence of death and affected sentimentality. In stature she was tall and finally proportioned with features rather large but pleasingly expressive. She had fair hair, large blue eyes, and her complexion was of that opaque, pale rose tint, so noticeable in the Russian women of rank. Notwithstanding her licentious excesses, she was very bigoted and rigidly observed all the innumerable practices of the Greek church. Sometimes for hours she would lie before the picture of some saint, and soon afterwards hurry to new debaucheries. Being friendly with the clergy, she was always supported by the Russian priesthood, the most ignorant and superstitious in the world.

Elizabeth cried over the baby-czar, yet she terribly persecuted all who were supposed to sympathize with the deposed family. Osterman and Munich, two very able men, were brought to trial on some vague charges and sentenced to perpetual banishment to Siberia, some other subordinate officers were sentenced to the punishment of the Knaout, others again had their ears slit, their tongues cut out and their nostrils torn away. Elizabeth abolished the sentence of death, but she retained the practice of torture, a thousand times worse than speedy death.

Elizabeth had many lovers but her chief favorite was Alexis Razumoffsky, on whom she lavished enormous wealth. He, fearing an unexpected trip to Siberia, like many of his predecessors induced the empress to marry him secretly, of this

clandestine union three children were born.

Such was Elizabeth, the empress of all the Russias, and such the social life at the court of St. Petersburg under the female sovereigns. Yet this loathsome drama is not finished, it fails to tell of the most prominent personage on this stage—a personage so extraordinary that the figures of Catharine I., Anna and Elizabeth pale before that spectral apparition, before that monster in woman's form, who is known in history as Catharine II. Let her now appear.

In 1742 Elizabeth determined to find a successor, and she found one in the episcopal palace of the prince-bishop of Lubbock. It was the nephew of the bishop, an orphan boy of 14, son of the late duke of Holstein Gottorp and the empress's sister Anna, consequently a grandson of Peter the Great. He was sent for to reside in St. Petersburg, where after having changed his faith, he was proclaimed grand duke and heir to the throne. This boy was Peter III.

It seems from all we know of him that the young grand duke was not entirely bad. He had an inquisitive mind, was full of aspiring thoughts and generous sentiments. But the foul air of St. Petersburg completely spoiled him. He grew in idleness and ignorance among dissolute companions and depraved women. From the moment he made his first step in the Winter Palace he was an object of jealousy and hatred for the empress paid courtiers, who sought to eradicate what was good in his character and to plant in it the seeds of depravity. Unfortunately they succeeded only too well.

When Peter attained his seventeenth year the empress expressed the wish to see him a married man, and she found him a wife in the person of Sophia Augusta, princess of Anhalt-Zerbst. The princess arrived in St. Petersburg with her mother, who was an envious, greedy and pedantic German woman. On her arrival Sophia, who had found favor in the eyes of Elizabeth, was instructed in the forms of the Greek religion, receiving the name of Catharine. Her approaching marriage with the grand duke was also announced to the council and foreign ministers.

Catharine was at that time sixteen and though not beautiful she was sufficiently pretty, vivacious and of graceful figure. Gifted with great talent, she was also ambitious, passionate, proud and full of dissimulation. Just before her marriage the grand duke was seized with fits and faintings and small-pox developed itself. The strong young man survived the malady but was terribly changed.—his face disfigured and his figure deformed from the contraction of the nerves. Catharine's first glance at her fiancée filled her with loathing but she, well taught by her mother, so far from betraying her real feelings, congratulated the young man on his recovery with every appearance of the profoundest joy.

They were married but the life of the young couple was horrible. Peter neglected his wife and spent most of his time in orgies with dissipated companions. He was never sober and in his drunkenness wounded and outraged every feeling of his wife's nature. He kept a kennel of dogs which infested the air at the side of Catharine's bedchamber, and his favorite amusement was to hang rats in his own room to punish them according to the rules of martial law.

But that was not all. Elizabeth wished Peter to have an heir to the throne, but the grand duke and his wife, though they were married a few years, had no children as yet. The heir must be born, however, the empress wishes it, and to bring this about it is necessary to deprave Catharine. Madame Tchegloloff, her lady-in-waiting, speaks to her on the subject, insinuating that for the good of the state she ought to sacrifice her scruples. Catharine, who has a pliant character, consents, and takes Sergius Solitkoff, a handsome young man of good family and well educated. In 1754 Catharine gave birth to a son, afterwards the emperor Paul, progenitor of the now reigning family of Russia. Was Peter Paul's father? Some think so, but there exists the best testimony in the world to the contrary, the testimony of Catharine herself. Alexander III has no right to call himself either Romanoff or Holstein-Gottorp; his family name is Solitkoff.

A few hours after the death of Catharine, the emperor Paul ordered Count Rostopchin to put the seals upon her papers. Among them there was a manuscript enclosed in a sealed envelope and addressed to Paul. This manuscript was Catharine's memoirs, closing with the year 1759. Paul kept this manuscript a great secret and entrusted it only to the friend of his childhood, Prince Kourakin, who took a copy of it. Many years after the death of Paul, Prince Michael Norontzoff and Alexander Tourgenioff obtained copies from the transcript of Kourakin, but they were seized by order of the emperor Nicholas and destroyed. The original was kept in the imperial archives, among the most secret documents.

Alexander Herzen, the famous leader of the revolutionary movement in Russia was told about the memoirs by Constantine Arsenieff, tutor to Alexander II. During the Crimean war the archives were transferred to Moscow, and since that time one or two copies circulated. One of these copies fell in the hands of Herzen, who of course profited by this opportunity to expose the imperial family. There is no doubt as to the authenticity of the memoirs, and Catharine, as the mother, ought to know who her son really was.

Once begun the career of licentiousness was continued by Catharine with unparalleled effrontery. During the life of Elizabeth, her love affairs were kept secret as much as possible, but after the death of the empress, her depravity had no limits. She was the modern Messalina.

But what was the end of Elizabeth who gave such a good example to her relatives and to all the nation? She drank herself to death, and on the 5th of January 1762, her dark spirit passed to the unknown.

And where was the Russian people all this time? The court revelled in luxury, the enslaved people groaned under excessive taxation, cruelty and injustice, in degradation and misery. The difference is very insignificant between then and now. In the eighteenth century there were empresses and the people suffered;

now there is an emperor and the people suffers—nearly 30,000,000 of people, one-fourth of the total population of Russia, and starving in this year of grace 1892, under the "glorious" reign of Alexander III.

A copy of these interesting memoirs in English, with an autograph of Alexander Herzen, is to be found in the Free Library of this city.—Author.

(To be Continued.)

IN CITY CHURCHES.

Pastors Who Will Fill the Pulpits this Morning and Evening.

The New Moderator of the B. C. Synod—Canon Beaniands at Home.

Canon Beaniands will preach to his old congregation, from the pulpit of Christ Church Cathedral, this morning, at 11, when, no doubt, large congregations will assemble. In the evening the sermon will be by Rev. J. B. Hewetson. The Lord Bishop spends the day "up the line" of the E. & N., administering the rite of confirmation, in the morning, at St. Alban's, Nanaimo, and in the evening at St. Luke's, Northfield.

At St. James' church, Ven. Archdeacon Scriven will preach at both services; at St. John's the sermons will be by the pastor, Rev. Percival Jones; Rev. G. W. Taylor will fill his own pulpit, St. Barnabas church; and Rev. W. D. Barber will officiate at all services in St. Saviour's, Victoria West. The services at St. Paul's Esquimalt, will be conducted as usual by Rev. S. C. Schofield. The Holy Communion will be administered in the morning at St. Mark's, when Rev. J. B. Hewetson preaches; in the evening the sermon will be by Rev. W. H. P. Arden. Rev. M. C. Browne preaches, morning and evening, at St. Luke's, Cedar Hill, and services will be held at Cadboro Bay, at 3 p. m.; at the Provincial jail, at 9.30 a. m., and at the Indian reservation at 3.30, in the afternoon.

Rev. C. B. Cooper, of Eastbourne, England, preaches at 11 a. m. in the Church of Our Lord (Reformed Episcopal), and Rev. C. E. Dobbs in the evening. The Sunday school meets at a quarter to 3.

Rev. P. McE. Macleod, the pastor, will occupy the pulpit of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, both morning and evening; Rev. J. M. McMillan, of Vancouver, preaching in the First Presbyterian Church on Pandora avenue. The new pastor, Rev. Dr. Campbell, late of Collingwood, Ont., is in Vancouver, to-day, and is expected to arrive here to-morrow night, the induction taking place on Wednesday, when a special meeting of the Presbytery will be held. In St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Victoria West, at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at Cedar Hill at 3 in the afternoon, Rev. D. MacKae will conduct regular services. This popular Victoria West pastor yesterday received many congratulations upon his appointment as moderator of the newly created Synod of British Columbia, which will hold its first session at Vancouver in July. The new Synod consists of the Presbyterians of Kamloops, Calgary and the mainland, and Vancouver Island churches.

Rev. Coverdale Watson will officiate at all the services in the Pandora Avenue Methodist church. Rev. J. H. White preaches to his own congregation in the new Centennial Methodist church, Gorge Road; and Rev. George H. Morden will conduct service at Victoria West and Esquimalt. In Calvary Baptist church, the preacher of the day will be Rev. Thomas Baldwin, of Seattle, formerly of New Westminster, and well-known throughout the province. Rev. P. H. McEwen will address his own congregation—at Emmanuel Baptist church. The usual services will be held in St. Andrew's (Roman Catholic) pro-cathedral, and in Christadelphian Hall, where the subject taken for this evening's reading will be, "Immortality a conditional gift rendered through obedience to the Gospel as concerning Christ." There will also be a Bible study on Wednesday at 7.30 p. m. Rev. A. W. Corker addresses the Y.M.C.A. meeting at 1 o'clock.

SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

Only One More Week of School—The Closing Exercises.

School children throughout the province are feeling happy. Vacation is at hand. The long school term is over, and visions of the pleasant time they are going to have with their teachers and friends, and the school and teachers and books, and then—

On Monday afternoon the first of the semi-annual examinations will be held at the Hillside ward school. Tuesday morning and afternoon will be devoted to the Victoria West school, and also during the forenoon the examiners will visit the James Bay ward school. The programme for Wednesday is a visit to the junior classes of the boys' and girls' schools, and in the forenoon also to the Spring Ridge ward school. Thursday morning the Rock Bay ward school is to be examined, and during the day also the high school and boys' and girls' schools. This will complete the work and close up the classes for the term, and the usual cordial invitation is extended by the teachers to parents and friends to visit the schools while the examinations are in progress, and it is hoped as many as can possibly make it convenient to be present will do so. It is the one season of the year above all others when the pupils can be seen at best advantage, and those interested in educational matters can show their kindly feeling by being on hand.

He—"It was just about here that I used to kiss Hetty Morris." She—"Well, I suppose you will do something of the sort now by force of habit?"

"Were you at the sea-shore last summer, Polly?" "Only for a day." "Did you bathe?" "No. Somebody else was using the ocean when we were there."

She—"It's dreadful; he is sixty and she's only sixteen. Why don't you marry her?" He—"I will one of these days, if you are sure he is as old as that."

Edwin Fake—"This year I intend to set apart one matinee for the free admission of orphans." Bronson—"Good. Any restrictions at all?" Edwin Fake—"Only two. Orphans over twenty—admitted, and orphans under twenty must be accompanied by their parents."

Floor-walker—"Don't you hear Miss Sollen calling 'Cash' at the top of her voice?" Cash-boy—"Yep." Floor-walker—"Why don't you go to her?" Cash-boy—"Tain't my turn. It's Jim Jimson's." Floor-walker—"Where is Jim?" Cash-boy—"He just fell down the elevator."

BUDDING BEAUTIES.

THEY ADD TO THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Amiable Daughters of Distinguished Men. Graceful Girls in Senatorial Circles. Miss Walthall, Miss Washburn, Miss Brice, Miss Vilas, the Misses Blackburn.

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During the season of 1892 Washington society has been blessed with an unusual number of bright girls, whose fresh beauty reminds one of this glorious Maytime.

Mrs. Carlisle had with her most of the season two lovely Kentucky girls, Miss Virginia Ball Helm and Miss Mattie Thompson. Miss Helm is a fair, grace-



MATTIE THOMPSON.

ful girl with engaging manners. Mattie Thompson, Colonel Phil Thompson's daughter, has been winning hearts all through her twenty years. She received part of her education at the convent in Georgetown, and even as a schoolgirl was a great favorite in Washington society. She is of good height, has a beautiful figure, lovely neck and arms, dark, curly brown hair, laughing brown eyes and complexion of red roses and rich cream. She is charming in conversation, and I don't believe was ever at a loss for a word.

Ever so much prettier than her picture is Miss Maggie Darnelle, who belongs to one of the oldest families of the district, and one famous for its pretty women. Miss Darnelle is a sparkling brunette with abundant dark curly hair, beautiful eyes and fine complexion. She has very pleasing manners and is a great social favorite.

Among the girls in senatorial circles there are many comely and clever ones. There is Miss Washburn, of Minnesota,



MAGGIE DARNEILLE.

who is fair, slight and not very tall. She is a well read girl, who talks easily and well.

Pretty, brown haired, brown eyed little Courtney Walthall, of Mississippi, has been written about and flattered so much that it's a wonder her curly head hasn't been turned. The same might be said of Lucille and Corinne Blackburn, of Kentucky, who are tall, slim girls, with pretty features, soft brown hair and graceful, easy manners.

Newer ones who have not been paragraphed so often are Miss Brice, of Ohio, and Miss Mary Vilas, second daughter of Senator Vilas, of Wisconsin.

Miss Brice is rather plump, but of good figure, and has thick brown hair combed quite plainly back, exposing a well shaped forehead. I never noticed the color of her eyes, but know that they are intelligent and very expressive. She is bright and witty, and talks remarkably well.



ALICE BELNAP.

Miss Vilas is fair and quite slender—a charming girl, who was not out much owing to her mother's rather delicate health.

A beautiful girl, who is not yet out, but is still pursuing her studies under the watchful eye of her mother, is Miss Alice Belnap, daughter of the late General Belnap. She was born in Washington, but spent most of her life abroad, and speaks fluently French, German and Italian. She has a fine figure, an exquisite rose leaf complexion and very dark eyes, lashes and brows, in striking contrast to a profusion of golden hair. Her only appearance in society last season was at the superb coming out ball of Colonel Jerome Bonaparte's lovely daughter, who is her intimate friend.

JULIETTE M. DABBITT.

NOTICES.

Notice of Removal

I have removed from 91 Johnson Street to

155 Fort Street, near Quadra.

Thanking my numerous patrons for past favors, and assuring them that owing to better facilities I will hereafter be better able to supply promptly my well-known brands of cigars.

M. BANTLY.

my25

NOTICE.

From and after date the brewery business of Lower Mainland Brewery will be carried on by the

VICTORIA BREWING & ICE CO. (Ld.)

Victoria, B.C., 1st May, 1892. my1

We hereby give notice that thirty days after date we shall make application to the Hon. Minister of Public Works at Ottawa for permission to erect and extend a wharf fronting our property, Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Block I, Victoria West Park, to be used in connection with the wharf. Plans of the wharf and wharfway are deposited with the Department of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the Land Registrar's Office at Victoria, B.C., April 18th, 1892.

THE VICTORIA BREWING & ICE CO.

C. N. GOWEN, Manager. ap19

Wor's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.

The Government of the Dominion of Canada has accepted the invitation of the Government of the United States to take part in the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held in Chicago from 1st May to 31st October, 1893. As it is important that a very full display of Canadian products be made on that occasion, a general invitation is extended to Canadian producers and manufacturers in agriculture, horticulture, products of forests, fisheries, minerals, machinery, manufactures, arts, &c., to assist in bringing together such a display of the natural resources and industrial products of Canada as will be a credit to the country.

An Executive Commissioner for Canada has been appointed, who will have the general charge of the exhibits and the allotment of space, and the several Provincial Governments have been invited to co-operate with the view of making the exhibition as complete and satisfactory as possible.

The Dominion Government will pay the transport of exhibits going and returning, and for the placing of articles sent. Entries must be made not later than 31st July. The reception of articles at the Exposition buildings will commence 1st November, 1892, and the exhibits, excepting Live Stock, must be in place by 1st April, 1893.

Forms of application for space and general information can be obtained on applying by letter, post free, to the

W. M. SAUNDERS,

Executive Commissioner for Canada,

Department of Agriculture,

Ottawa, 28th April, 1892. my26

AMENDED NOTICE.

TABLE

Showing the Dates and Places of Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius, and Oyer and Terminer, for the Year 1892.

SPRING ASSIZES.
(On Vancouver Island.)

Victoria.....Monday.....16th May

Nanaimo.....Tuesday.....7th June

(On Mainland)

New Westminster.....Wednesday.....1st June

Kamloops.....Monday.....6th June

Clinton.....Tuesday.....13th June

(On Mainland)

Richfield.....Monday.....12th Sept

Clinton.....Wednesday.....23rd Sept

Kamloops.....Monday.....3rd Oct

Lyttton.....Monday.....10th Oct

New Westminster.....Wednesday.....5th Nov

(On Vancouver Island.)

Victoria.....Monday.....23rd Nov

Nanaimo.....Tuesday.....6th Dec

EDUCATION OFFICE.

May 1th, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Examination of Candidates for Certificates of Qualification to teach in the Public Schools of the Province will be held as follows, commencing on Tuesday, July 5th, at 9 a.m.:

Victoria—In Legislative Assembly Hall.

Kamloops—In Public School Building.

Each applicant must forward a notice, thirty days before the examination, stating the class and grade of certificate for which he will be a candidate, the optional subjects selected, and at which of the above named places he will attend.

Every notice of intention to be examined must be accompanied with a testimonial certifying to the moral character of the candidate.

S. D. POPE,

Superintendent of Education.

NOTICE.

Applications for the position of Principal of the Victoria High School, salary \$1,500 per annum, will be received by the undersigned until July 12th next.

B. WILLIAMS,

Secretary

Victoria City School Trustees.

Victoria, B.C., May 11, 1892. my12

NOTICE.

The undersigned dry goods firms have agreed to close their places of business on Saturday afternoons from 1 to 6.30 p.m., during June, July and August:

FIRMS. PROPRIETORS.

Spencer's Arcade.....D. Spencer

White House.....H. Young & Co.

Westside.....J. Hutchison & Co.</

Special Correspondence of THE COLONIST.
M. QUAD'S SKETCHES.

How Ten French Convicts Captured a Brig At Sea—Afterward.

[Copyright, 1892 by Charles B. Lewis.]
The brig in which I shipped to make a voyage from Jamaica to Pernambuco and return, calling at Georgetown on route, was called the Little Queen. She was a trim, new craft, just out from England, and was commanded by one of the oldest mariners I ever saw in active service. His name was Rothsay, an Englishman, and he was hale and hearty at seventy-two years of age. It may be recorded as a curious thing that he was the only Englishman aboard of an English craft. Both mates, cook and all foremast hands were Americans, and three of the men were Cape Codders. The explanation was that we had been wrecked in a "sugar vessel" in the Caribbean sea and picked up and carried to Jamaica by a British steamer. There were nine of us all told as the brig left the island.

Georgetown, as you will see by the map, is on the north coast of Brazil, in the state or province of Guiana. A strip of territory 800 miles long by 500 broad is divided up among the British, Dutch, and French, and the two latter have established penal colonies there. We reached Georgetown in due time and discharged a part of our cargo, and just as we were ready to sail we were notified that ten convicts from the French penal settlement of Cayenne had got away to sea in the yawl of a French merchantman. Little attention was paid to this notice, as such escapes were by no means rare, and when we began our run down the coast the incident passed out of our minds. One day at noon, when we were to the south of Cayenne and about forty miles off the coast, a man about discovered a ship's boat about two miles away and heading down across our course. As she was standing in from seaward our first impression was that she carried a shipwrecked crew. I had just come on watch when the boat was reported. As soon as I leveled the glass at her I detected the clothing of French convicts and counted an even ten men. The craft was under sail, but the breeze was light and the sea smooth. She was on our port quarter, and if we held on she would intercept us.

As soon as the captain was notified of the discovery he ordered the brig kept off four or five points, and called the crew and notified them that if the convicts got aboard they would not hesitate at murder. Half a dozen muskets would have given us a powerful advantage, but there was not even a single barreled pistol in the brig. If it came to a fight we could only arm ourselves with captain bars and belaying pins. We had hopes, however, of getting off without coming to close quarters. While the wind was light, we had all sail on the brig, and there was no question but that we could outlast the yawl. As soon as we shifted our helm the yawl raised a signal of distress and the convicts shouted in chorus. We paid no attention of course, and she swung into our wake about a quarter of a mile astern. They must have realized that we had established their identity, for half a dozen of them sprang up and shook their fists at us and roared like wild beasts. I got a plain view of the visages of three or four of the lot under the glass, and more villainous countenances I never saw. We were rapidly leaving them behind and congratulating ourselves on the fact, when the breeze began to puff and die, and in the course of a quarter of an hour it fell flat. When this occurred we heard a faint cheer from the convicts, and they shortly doused their sail and put over two pairs of oars.

"It seems that we have got to fight for it after all," observed the captain after a look through the glass. "Mr. Lenox, you will arm the crew and hold them up to their work. The boat can only board us at the bows. See that the cook has a supply of hot water ready. Give every man to understand that he must fight for his life."

A quarter of an hour later the yawl lay off our port quarter within speaking distance. Every man of the ten looked the villain. Only desperate men could have attacked and overpowered the guard and escaped as they did. There was neither a young nor an old face among them, but all were middle aged men. Some were in full convict uniform, while others had thrown away their jackets. Their leader was a short, stout man, so dark complexioned that he seemed to be a Spaniard, and as the boat drew near he stood up in the stern sheets and called out: "Hello, captain! Why you run away from poor, shipwrecked sailormen? Our ship go down off here [to the east] yesterday afternoon."

"I know you!" shouted Captain Rothsay in reply. "You are escaped convicts from Cayenne. If you attempt to board us you will find us well prepared!"

They could not know how well or how poorly armed we were, and we were nine to their ten.

"Yes, captain, you speak truly," said the leader after a brief consultation with his men. "We are convicts from Cayenne, but we are innocent men. We do not wish to board you. We have neither food nor drink, and we ask you in the name of humanity to supply us."

The captain consulted with me in regard to it. They must come alongside in order to receive supplies, and when they had once hooked on how could they say they might attempt? Besides, we had little or nothing to spare. They had been afloat five or six days and none of their faces exhibited evidences of suffering.

"I have nothing to spare, and I warn you to keep off!" shouted the captain in answer to the request.

We had seen no arms among them, and had supposed them to be without weapons of any sort. To our great surprise five muskets taken from the guard when they escaped, were suddenly lifted into view, while four oars dropped into the water and the yawl made for our bows. There was a fierce yell from every convict, and those with muskets opened fire. Captain Rothsay was killed and the second mate wounded even before they had hooked on. We scalded them with boiling water and fought them with whatever we could lay hold of, but within five minutes the brig was captured. We had a foremost hand killed in the fight on deck, and none of us escaped injury. As an offset, we killed two of the convicts while they were trying to board. They had bayonets to their muskets, and it was

either surrender or be killed. It is but justice to the fellows to say that they were not particularly blood-thirsty, and that as soon as they were in possession of the brig their attitude became almost friendly. As chief officer I was asked about our cargo and destination, and on the other hand the leader informed me that they were sorry to interrupt our voyage, but intended to use the brig to make good their escape.

The first thing was to get rid of the dead bodies. They allowed us to sew them in canvas before they went overboard, and then our wounded man was made comfortable. I fully expected that the lot of us would be turned adrift in their boat, but they had other plans. There was not a sailor among them, and they were compelled to keep us to navigate the brig. After the burial the leader said to us:

"We mean you no harm. We are desperate men and mean to make our escape. After we have been landed in some safe place you may sail away with your brig. If you try to deceive us I will show you no mercy."

I was further informed that I must act as captain and navigate the brig, and I was allowed to choose a mate from among my men. After that a council was held among the eight as to what place should be steered for. I brought them the charts from the cabin, and after a long debate it was decided to run for the Amazon river. The brig had only a week's supply of water and provisions for so many men, or they would perhaps have decided on the American coast. At 4 o'clock, just as they had reached a decision, the wind breezed up, the yawl was taken aboard and I set the course for the big river, about 500 miles away. Just at sunset we rose a British man-of-war going up the coast. The convicts identified her at once, and as we would pass each other within a mile there was cause for excitement. They had helped themselves to our spare clothing and thrown away their own suits, but there were too many men on our decks for a small brig. All but three were sent below, and the leader of the gang said to me as he surveyed the approaching craft:

"You will show our colors and salute her. If she should hail us you know what to answer. You can betray us, but I will kill you if you do!"

The man-of-war crossed our course a mile away, and I dipped the ensign to her. We were only a peaceful trader in her eyes, and no one aboard gave us a second look or thought.

"You did well," said the convict, who was called Moran by his companions. "Deal honestly by us and we will by you."

From the very first I had hoped that we might retake the brig, but the convicts would only trust us so far. The watches were so divided by order of Moran that our men were divided, and two of the convicts were kept under arms to act as sentries. Moran and the second mate had quarters aft with me, while all others berthed forward. All of us were under constant surveillance, though decently treated, and no two of us were ever left alone together. If I had planned to run the brig into the port of Parahyba, down the coast, or headed up for Cayenne, they would have been too sharp for me. While none of them could take the wheel, they kept constant watch on the compass. They knew the course was south by west, and if the brig broke off a point they were quick to detect it.

The winds were light and variable, and it was the sixth day after our capture before we drew in with the coast. Moran's orders were to avoid Para by entering the north mouth, and when we were fairly in the river he told me their plans. I was to take them in the brig up as far as the mouth of the Xingu river, and they would then pull up the stream in the yawl and make for the diamond district. We were not above thirty miles into the river when we were obliged to come to anchor for the want of a breeze. I knew nothing whatever of the navigation of the stream, and had no chart of it, but Moran insisted that we should not take a pilot. About the time we anchored, the demeanor of the convicts seemed to change for the worse. They were very lordly in giving orders, and swaggered around in a fashion entirely new to them. It appeared also as if three or four of them were anxious to pick a quarrel with our men. That evening the second mate found opportunity to say to me:

"Depend upon it, Mr. Lenox, they never meant to stand to the bargain. I shouldn't be surprised if they were planning to cut our throats and scuttle the brig!"

I strongly suspected them of some evil intention, but nothing came of it that night. Next morning we had wind and tide in our favor, and at noon, when we anchored again, we had made twenty-five miles. Another twenty-five would take us to the mouth of the Xingu. Right away after dinner the yawl was lowered, and Moran began to outfit her. His manner to me was very brusque and quarrelsome, and I avoided him as much as possible. Whatever they thought could be made useful was placed in the boat, and they were rummaging about the whole afternoon. At about 6 o'clock Moran ordered all the old crew of the brig into the cabin. Every man of us at once realized that the climax was at hand, and acting in concert we made a sudden and furious attack. We got possession of two of the muskets and were making a good fight of it, though bound to be beaten in the end, when a Brazilian gunboat which was on her way up the river sheered alongside of us and had grappled on before some of us saw her. Her presence put an end to the fight, of course. We had two men wounded, while we had killed one convict and wounded a second. Our captors were nearly trapped, but they no sooner realized it than they claimed to be the real crew of the vessel and denounced us as convicts. They were so earnest and emphatic in their declarations that the commander of the gunboat was almost convinced. I destroyed their case, however, when I asked them for the captain's name, our port of hail, the names of the different ropes and sails, etc. They were ironed and taken aboard the gunboat to be conveyed to Cayenne, while the brig was towed down to Para to be put through the legal forms necessary in such cases. The last time I saw Moran he said to me:

"Do you think we would have been such fools as to let you sail away with the

brig? I meant to look all of you in the cabin and then cut away her masts and scuttle her!"

"AFTERWARD."

The beginning of a battle, unless brought on by accident, as it were, reminds one of mourners standing about an open grave in a cemetery waiting for the clods of earth to fall upon the coffin. The cool, deliberate way in which troops are moved and batteries placed in position tries your nerve. Men speak to each other in subdued voices, and the commands of the officers are low and stern. A regiment is but a cog in one of the wheels; a division one of the dozen wheels of the great machine. You may now and then catch sight of the enemy as he also moves to the right or left or advances, or you may not see anything of him for an hour after the battle opens.

Your brigade is in battle line and has been waiting for an hour. There is a line of skirmishers down along the bush fringed creek, but you know it only because you saw them go down across the field. A distant cheer comes floating over the wheat fields. Some commander has been addressing his troops. Five minutes later there is a pop! pop! pop! all along the skirmish line. The enemy is moving forward in battle line. The skirmishers are the gnats stinging the elephant. They kill and wound, but of what result is this death or disabling of fifty men out of a division?

Now the field pieces open one after another. They are to the right on the hills, but you feel the earth trembling where you stand, and the crackle of musketry is absorbed in the roar of the rifled guns. You are pale faced; your chin quivers; your legs are strangely weak. You shout with relief as the enemy suddenly appears on the slope and you get the command to fire.

The coming of night may end a battle which has raged along a front of ten miles from early morn. The enemy may have been beaten and drawn off. We may have been driven. If the going down of the sun and the coming of night has left victory undecided, there is a gradual dying away of the roar of the larger guns. The spiteful six and nine pounders keep to their work for half an hour longer. Then you hear only the boom of a single gun, and the fire of muskets, which has been a continuous roar for long hours, slackens off and dies out until there is only a sullen sputter, as from the wick of a candle touched with water. The night will not be entirely quiet. Here and there the pickets will fire into the darkness at intervals, and guns and troops will be moved to new positions.

But it is only after the battle—after both armies have abandoned the field—that you realize the horror of a struggle where 200,000 men have been engaged. From right to left flank is a distance of, say, nine miles. Both flanks were held by cavalry. The line ran through meadows, over flower fields, across woodlands and through the orchards surrounding farmhouses. Everywhere along this front are dead and wounded men, dead and wounded horses, dismounted guns, sabers, swords, muskets and accoutrements. Here in this hazel thicket a dozen mortally wounded men crawled away to die. Under the wild plum tree shading the waters of the brook are a score of wounded men, some of whom left trails of blood as they drew themselves along inch by inch to reach the water for which they thirsted as never before. There are dead men among the ripening wheat, on the sterile hillsides, in the clover over which the honey bees are hovering, among the red and white hollyhocks of the farmer's garden.

The field is left to the hospital corps and the brigade detailed for burial duty. Field hospitals are erected here and there and the wounded are gathered in. Blood drips from their wounds as they are carried along—blood on the grass, on the rocks and leaves and bushes—blood until you turn your eyes to the blue sky to forget its color. Men are carried past you who seem to be dead; others groan in agony; others still cry out and curse at the Samaritans of the battle field.

And of the dead? Right here where they lie in winrows, some across each other, a brigade tried to drive itself into our centre as a wedge, and was almost wiped out of existence by grapeshot, canister and bullet. Farther to the left we find them only at intervals and not so near our lines. Over the hill and on each side of the dusty highway we come upon them by scores again. Here we had a battery, and half a brigade charged out of the woods to take it! Standing here you can see dead men dotting the ground to the very edge of the forest. The guns were turned upon them as soon as they appeared, and the fire was murderous. Here is where they were checked and where they were driven back by the volleys of the infantry in support of the guns. If there were any wounded among the dead they have crawled away.

And, here, just in the edge of the orchard, the earth is almost hidden by the dead and wounded. Men have carried water from the cool, deep well to the wounded—the dead await burial alone. Here was a hand-to-hand fight over two fieldpieces. Were they worth 200 lives? And as the guns limbered up and dashed off to a new position the iron shod feet of the excited horses were planted on the faces of dead men—on the breasts of men crying out with their wounds—and the heavy wheels followed after to grind human flesh into earth.

And now the long and shallow trenches have been dug on the hillside overlooked by peach trees, and we gather up the dead on the section assigned to us and place them side by side. There is only a brief search after identity—never a eulogy or a prayer over one. Friends in these trenches, foes in those over there. So let them be covered into sleep until the last trumpet calls. Known or unknown, what matters it to them?

M. QUAD.

Shoemaker (aside)—"A full four." (Aloud)—"What size do you wear, madam?" Mrs. Instep—"Why, you just measured my foot!" Shoemaker—Yes; but what size do you wear?"

A DELIGHTFUL PICNIC.—Ethel: "How did you enjoy the picnic, Eva? Not very well, I suppose, as it rained so heavily." Eva: "Oh, yes; I enjoyed it immensely. That horrid Miss Gaylord sat down on a huckleberry pie and got stung by hornets."—San Francisco Wasp.

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W. C. WARD, MANAGER.

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Empress of China.....	July 9.....	July 17.....
Empress of India.....	July 30.....	August 7.....
Empress of Japan.....	August 30.....	August 28.....
Empress of China.....	Sept. 10.....	Sept. 18.....
Empress of India.....	October 1.....	October 10.....

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Bill Nye says, However, That it Wasn't Quite that—He Loves the Country.

As a Sleeping Place It Might be Improved upon—Horseback Riding and What it May Tend to.

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BUCK SHOALS, N. C., June.

A night in the country is one of the most restful things I know of for the tired mind. I came here with that idea. I needed rest. I had been troubled with insomnia.

In the early spring I overthought myself. I had one great big, robust thought, but I could not seem to clothe it. Clothing a thought properly so that it will please the public is a gift. Quite a number of the most remarkable children of my brain are still weeping in the great bathroom of the past because they are not suitably clothed.

Some of them I sent to the Browning club, at Boston, where they are being fitted up. I had intended at first to try New York, but Anthony Comstock never took his clothes off for ten nights, but sat up at the Pennsylvania depot watching every train and ready to hop on the first bareback I dared to send in for suitable drapery.

So I was nervous and especially wakeful. I came here into the piny forest where a metropolitan sound would be a wonder. I retired early, for I was tired of travel and gorged with man's adulation.

"Oh, rock me to sleep, mother, Rock me to sleep!"

I exclaimed.

Pretty soon a whippoorwill started up right close to the house. If I had not been nervous I would not have noticed it, but as it was I got sort of irritated, for he went into it so much harder than anybody wanted him to. If he had gone steadily on all night I could have slept, but he did not. He had an impediment in his remarks, and sometimes he would quit right in the middle of the word and I could almost grow mad waiting for him to finish it.

Then the clock in the library struck. It does not strike right, and I wondered how far off it was, so I got up like a tall, white, rectified spirit and began to reach for a match. I have two match holders in my room, so that when one is empty I can always fall back on the other.

I fell back on the other almost the first thing I did. I stepped in a flaxseed poultice and tracked it around over the room while feeling for the match safe with outstretched hands, between which I generally had the edge of a door. The first safe I found after a good deal of delay and annoyance, but it only had the other end of two matches—not the bad end. After I had tried both of them in the usual manner, forgetting that the trousers on which I had generally ignited my matches were on a chair in another part of the room, I began once more to feel around the room for the other match safe, ever and anon crossing my old flaxseed poultice trail.

By and by I judged that I had struck the locality, for I was in the neighborhood of the fireplace. I could smell the old embers. I began to grope, and succeeded in getting both arms up the flue quite a long distance before I knew by the soft, nice feeling of the soot where I was. Then I went back and tried it over again, falling over a chair that had pillow shams on it. In the morning I could see where I fell over the pillow shams and saved myself with my grimy hands.

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ran down through the floor upon a friend who is visiting us and paying his board, he rose and followed up the stream. When he got to where I was he told me what o'clock it was and then went to bed again.

So did I. The whippoorwill once more opened up and played his tune over and over again till I put on an old pair of ear muffs and stuck my head into the bedding as far as I could, but I could not get the noise out.

Then at 1 o'clock an old rooster at the barn seemed to have something on his mind and began to crow till he was black in the face. I was not very hungry for breakfast, but I managed to eat the second joint of that rooster. I wanted it raw, with the feathers on, but the family thought it would be better fried a little on the outside.

After the rooster an early bird began a roundelay, and a pack of hounds near us made a few statements, lasting till 4 o'clock; then I was just getting sleepy from actual exhaustion when two cats fell on the roof from a great height, possibly out of some other planet, I judged, and began to bite off and spit out fragments of each other. They did that till the whippoorwill got good and rested. Then he took up the exercises and attended to business until the servants began to get up and open the house preparatory to ushering in a gladsome new day.

The country is full of rest and repose and longevity, they tell me, but they are confined largely to deaf people and cows. During the past week I have been resting quietly and noiselessly trying to grow together again. Two weeks ago I began horseback riding at the suggestion of my physician, who is a thoroughly good man and senior warden and tyler in our church here.

To-day my pulse is normal. Respiration noticeable.

My physician reports some abrasions and one severe concussion of the cornice. He says that if I had been fatter there would have been a number of flesh wounds.

I was trying my new riding habit from Boston. My riding habit was formed there. But where I erred was in trying the habit without blinding the horse. You can't come into full bloom that way all of a sudden on a horse that has had no advantages and who has never been accustomed to a great big burst of loveliness.

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three pairs of underclothing, I noted with regret that I was wearing two pairs of them in my grip and not where my third pair was growing, oh, so cold and distant. Then quite a few knit jackets on low, soggy and sinister passengers began to appear, who talked in unaccustomed tongues and with a dialect that smelled fishy and of a sort of glittery yellow-whisky tang that never yet was seen on sea or land. Also at the stations along the route began to appear the object which the curious tourist first takes for a dead cow imperfectly buried, but which upon nearer approach proves to be our old friend with the buffalo overcoat that offtimes barks and snarls at our acute sensibilities as we jolt onward with the grand march of civilization. But the dead old bovine overcoat is going!

"It is wearing away," Jean, Like snow when it's thaw, Jean, And its launches are so," Jean, As bad as the tomb!

"There's earl there and earl, Jean, And wear and tear there, Jean, But there's mighty little hair, Jean, Unsucked up the flume!"

"This word is a little obscure in the original, but looks some like 'deem' or 'denied,' but evidently it is neither of these." B. S. Poetry like this does not bear the marks of the coldchisel, and the smell of blasting powder is not on it, but oh! how truthful it is! How the buffalo overcoat of the northwest, with red flannel lining to it, and the odor of the tepce and the dead and unchlorinated past rises up before the eye of one as one reads these simple yet truthful lines to one's self.

BILL NYE.

Written for the COLONIST.]

[By T. A. WILLIAMS, Weston, Ont.]

(Continued.)

Don't be carried away by your own prejudices in the matter, recollect that you are entering to the public, and if you wish to win a reputation for your dressed poultry you must supply what the public want, and the majority of those who represent the first class buyers of any city in Canada or the United States, prefer a fowl with yellow skin, and yellow beak, and clean yellow shanks free from feathers, such fowls in this country rank as first class table poultry, whilst birds with white skin, and white, willow or black shanks are considered second class goods. In England the reverse is the case, white skin fowls ranking first, the Dorking being held in great esteem, but in America this fowl is not bred to any extent; on the other hand Plymouth Rocks are coming rapidly into favor in England, large numbers of them being exhibited at every poultry show, the sterling merits of the breed have won for them the good opinions of English breeders. This preference for white or yellow skin is doubtless all a matter of fancy, the probability is that not one person in fifty could tell after a fowl is roasted whether it originally possessed white skin or yellow, and as neither the shanks nor beak appear on the table it would seem a matter of difference what color they were, such however, is not the case, the public have their whims, and if you wish to sell your poultry to the best advantage, you must humor those whims, you will find it much easier to do this than to change public opinion to your own way of thinking. If your fowls have white skin and white or black shanks, the best thing you can do is to get rid of them, you can never produce first class table fowls as long as you breed such stock; don't persuade yourself that they will do well enough at the present time, it is easier to change to the breed that possesses these qualifications now while your flock is small, than it will be when you possess three or four hundred fowls; one of the largest market poulterers in the United States says he cannot afford to breed anything, but what ranks highest in the estimation of the public, because a difference of one cent per lb. makes a difference of \$300.00 to him in a year. Don't forget this gentle reader, if you are cherishing visions of a mammoth poultry establishment in the near future, remember that your revenue will be very greatly affected by the class of fowls that you breed. There are over fifty different varieties and sub-varieties of thorough-bred fowls, and many of them would be about as useful to the market poulterer as Blue Jays or Robins, many people keep such fowls for their ornamental appearance, in the same way that others keep white mice, guinea pigs, ring-necked monkeys and other lovely and charming creatures of that ilk.

But few of the ornamented varieties possess any practical useful qualities, many of them are extremely delicate, and for market purposes are utterly useless. Having disposed of your common scrub hens, your best plan will be to purchase one or two breeding pens of fowls of the variety you have selected as best suited to your purpose. To select the right breed is of vital importance, but it is equally as important to select the right strain of that breed; a strain or family of fowls that possesses in an eminent degree the valuable characteristics you are seeking, viz—early maturity and great prolificacy.

(To be Continued.)

"How is it, my dear, you used never to give me cigars that cost less than sixteen or twenty dollars for my birthday? but these—huh—well, the least said is the soonest mended." "Why, don't you remember saying that we must economize when you gave me the diamond necklace, you dear, inconsistent old boy?"

Mr. Fizzlepot was under the painful necessity of administering a severe chastisement to his son Johnny. After he had completed his labors, he said sternly to the suffering victim: "Now tell me why I punished you." "That's it," sobbed Johnny; "you nearly poked the life out of me, and now you don't even know why you did it."

Philanthropist—"Why are you crying so my child? Little girl—"Please, sir, no madder sent me wid fifty cents for to git bread wid, an' I lost it in that there dark alleyway. I'll be licked terrible." Philanthropist—"Well, well, my poor child; dry your tears. Here is—a match. Perhaps you may be able to find it."

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OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

The Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Bill Discussed in Committee and Shelved.

Proximity to the International Boundary an Objection—Canada First—Arguments Pro. and Con.

OTTAWA, June 7.—The Railway Committee of the House of Commons had under consideration, this morning, the Nelson and Ft. Sheppard Railway Bill.

The Chairman, Mr. Wood, M.P. for Brockville, having read the preamble of the bill:

Sir John Thompson said this was a bill upon which the Government ought to state to the committee the position they took on the application. It was somewhat connected with the old question which had come up so often—of railways running to the international boundary—but in this case it came up in a somewhat new form. The Nelson and Ft. Sheppard line was for the development of a district which, he was informed, was rapidly filling up—the Kootenay district, a country in which magnificent mineral deposits were being worked, and the influx of population was very large. A charter had been granted to the promoters by the Provincial Legislature, and the company had also been subsidized by a liberal land grant. The proposed route was marked on the map which Mr. Mara had supplied for the information of the committee and the proposal was that a charter should be granted by the Parliament of Canada for the purpose of constructing that railway. Now, as regards other railways being allowed to go to the boundary, he thought all such roads had been connected with the railway system of Canada—Mr. Mara would correct him if he were wrong. The position which the Government took was that in view of the development which was promised in the Kootenay region it was very desirable before any charter was given to connect with American lines, that connection should be established with Canadian lines. Under these circumstances the Government would greatly prefer, without laying down any principle which would be inflexible, that the granting of this charter should be postponed for another year with a view of securing if possible that the Kootenay country should be reached and supplied from Canadian sources and connected with Canadian lines. Otherwise the trade of that district would be taken possession of by American railways, whereas there would be no danger if there were connection with lines in our own country, thereby enabling our own people to compete on equal terms, which the Government thought that there was a fair prospect of doing within a reasonable time.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell)—Is there not water connection now?

Sir John Thompson—There is water connection now, but there is a stoppage for a certain period. For how long, Mr. Mara?

Mr. Mara—About four months.

Sir John Thompson having thus expressed himself took his seat.

Mr. Mara then proceeded to explain the situation. He said the matter was one of the deepest interest to his constituents, and he asked the permission of the committee to lay the facts of the case before them. He would in the first place ask the committee not to be prejudiced by a number of articles which had appeared in the leading papers of the Dominion, all of which took much the same ground as that just assumed by the Minister of Justice. He did not believe, however, that Sir John Thompson's mind had been prejudiced by them, because he had assured him he had not seen them. It was evident to those who knew the circumstances of the case that those articles were written in ignorance of the requirements of the country. One writer stated that the B. C. Legislature was opposed to the granting of this charter and that, therefore, it should be refused. Another article stated that several boards of trade in B. C. were opposed to the granting of this charter. The printed slips which had been distributed to the members of the committee, containing the resolutions of the B. C. Legislature and of the different Boards of Trade in favor of the bill, would show how untruthful that statement was. Another article said that English companies were developing mines in Eastern Kootenay; that those mines gave promise of great wealth and, therefore, it would not be in the interests of that country if American railways were allowed to tap the trade of British Columbia at the point which this railway would touch. It was a positive fact, however, that the mines referred to as owned by the English company, were 400 or 500 miles from Nelson, and if the newspaper writer wanted to travel from those mines to Nelson, he would have to cover a distance of 1,500 miles to reach it. Continuing, he (Mr. Mara) said that for many years past, the Kootenay country had been known as rich in low grade ores in vast quantities, but owing to the difficulty of getting provisions and supplies in there, little or nothing in the way of mining was done until within the past six or eight years. He proceeded to explain how the Hall and Silver King mines were discovered, and the encouraging development which had taken place since then. The Kootenay country might be said now to have passed the prospecting age. All that was now required was capital, and capitalists would not invest money where mining facilities were not available. When he (Mr. Mara) first went down there, in the fall of 1889, he found the mining camps were supplied nearly all by the Americans. There was a rough trail built by the Provincial Government, over which freight, costing 10 cents a pound, was carried, but, owing to these exorbitant rates, there was little traffic done. Since then development of an extraordinary character had taken place. Bonner's Ferry, an American town situated near the boundary, near Kootenay lake, had now connection with two railways, and the people of Nelson felt that they should be placed in as good a position as the people of Bonner's Ferry. Nelson is a Canadian town, and the citizens of Victoria and Vancouver have large interests in it.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell)—How far is it from the boundary?

Mr. Mara—By the railway, 40 miles; in a direct line, 25 miles. Continuing, he said that the business men in Nelson were mostly Canadians and the professional men were Canadians. This spring the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of B. C. had opened branches there and the Hudson Bay Com-

pany had established a fine store. If, therefore, Nelson were denied railway facilities it would be placed at a disadvantage as compared with the American town of Bonner's Ferry, which had connection with the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern. Instead of building up Nelson, the greater portion of the trade of the district would go to Bonner's Ferry. That was the position which the people of Nelson took. They felt they had the right to ask to be connected with the railway system of the South, which would give them direct connection with Montreal, Toronto and other Eastern Canadian cities, and they asked Parliament to place them in such a position that the trade of the Kootenay country, which properly belonged to Nelson, should be retained to Nelson and not transferred to Bonner's Ferry.

Mr. Sutherland—How far is Nelson from the C. P. R. main line?

Mr. Mara—About 150 miles.

Mr. Mulock—What is the prospect of your proposed road connecting with a Canadian line?

Mr. Mara—There are two roads by which the C. P. R. can connect with this company. One is by the Crow's Nest Pass and the other by building from Revelstoke south. In the latter case they would have to follow the Arrow lakes, the banks of which in places are very abrupt. Then, on the other hand, if the C. P. R. were to begin this year to build the Crow's Nest Pass line it would take them two years to complete it. In the event of the Crow's Nest line only being built, the Victoria and Vancouver men, who naturally are anxious to reach Nelson, would have to go around by Calgary in winter time—a very circuitous route. He hoped the Canadian Pacific would build from Revelstoke southward to Nelson, but from what he heard it appeared that the company only proposed to build to the head of Arrow Lake. If the charter were given to the N. & F. S. Co. he did not think there was the slightest danger of Canada losing the trade of the Kootenay country. He stated that from the intimate knowledge and connection which he had with the carrying trade of that section of the country, so long as our high tariff remained in force, all the staple goods required for that district would go from Canadian towns. This had been demonstrated since connection with the C. P. R. was obtained. Last year fully 75 per cent of the supplies for the Kootenay district had gone from Canadian cities, and this year only 60 per cent had gone. For instance, all the groceries, with the exception of canned fruits, had been sent in there from Canadian cities, and the same remark applied to clothing. Of whiskey nothing but the Canadian article was drunk, and if anyone asked for a glass of whiskey they would be supplied either with Gooderham & Worts' or Corby's (laughter).

Mr. Wood—Do you speak from experience?

Mr. Mara—Yes (loud laughter). He insisted once more that if there were two towns, one of which had railway connection all the year round and the other was sidetracked for four months in the year, the advantage would lie with the former, and that was the position in which matters stood. Now, with regard to the ores of the Kootenay country, 90 per cent of these ores were low grade. The American tariff of \$30 a ton effectually shut them out of the States.

Mr. Mills—What do you propose to do with the road when it is built?

Mr. Mara—That I have nothing to do with; I am simply asking for my constituents that this connection should not be denied them.

Mr. Mills—I do not see what practical use you propose to make of the road unless to carry ores out and bring goods in. If you expect to do neither, I do not see the use of giving the charter.

Mr. Mara—Why has every other part of Canada connection with southern lines of railway? There will always be a large amount of American goods used in this section of the country. For instance in this, which is emphatically a mining country, we will have to depend for a long time on the United States for our mining machinery. I am not arguing in favor of the promoters; I am simply arguing the case as strongly as I can for my constituents which will undoubtedly be benefitted by the road. That the promoters think the enterprise will pay them is shown by the fact that they have applied for a charter.

Sir John Thompson said that Mr. Mara had put the matter very forcibly, but when he said in answer to the question put to him by Mr. Mills, that he had no brief for the promoters, it was evident that what Mr. Mara was doing was simply to express the wishes of his constituents and the Province against the adoption of a rule that railways should not go to the boundary. At the outset he (Sir John) had stated that all these applications should be considered on their merits. Without laying down any inflexible principle, it was proposed to defer the granting of this charter until next year, with a hope of securing connection with our own lines, but he would say this that if the development of the Kootenay country was to be retarded for any length of time for want of connection with the American lines, the Government would not say that the progress of that country was to be forever retarded for that reason. Mr. Mara had admitted that the ores were not to be taken out and supplies were not to come in from the American territory, and that was evident then that the region was not going to suffer on account of the refusal for a reasonable time of the Dominion Parliament to grant a charter. He might remind the committee that the C. P. R. made an application to the British Columbia Legislature last session to build a line from Revelstoke, southwards to connect with their present line. The C. P. R. could have had no other scheme in view when they built the 25 miles between Nelson and Sprat's Landing except connection eventually with their main line. He understood that the Canadian Pacific did not propose to build from Revelstoke as an undertaking of the C. P. R. proper, but the application was made by an auxiliary company, and it was rejected by the British Columbia Legislature on account of its being too late. There was every reason to believe that that application would be entertained next year, and might be subsidized by the Legislature. Under these circumstances the committee might fairly wait until next year before granting the charter.

Mr. Mills said that supposing connection were made with the C. P. R., would that be a reason why connections should not be given to the American roads as well? He did not think so. The C. P. R. had connection on the Pacific coast all the way down to California, and further east it had connection down to St. Paul and Minneapolis. The general experience of the people of those states was that they derived greater benefit from the C. P. R. than their own

roads furnished. If Parliament refused to grant connection with lines to the south the House would be obliged to regulate rates more than they had done.

Sir John Thompson said that was not his point. His point was that Parliament should not give American connections with our own country before Canadian connections were obtained.

Mr. Barnard said the Minister of Justice had laid stress upon Parliament, not giving connection with the American lines before Canadian connections were obtained. He might tell the Minister, however, that the Kootenay country had connections with the American railway systems as completely and efficiently as it could possibly have. Practically the whole of this district had connection at Bonner's Ferry the whole year round. To wait for American roads to go in was a bad argument in his judgment.

Sir John Thompson—What is the population of Nelson?

Mr. Barnard—About a thousand.

Mr. Mulock—What are the prospects of the C. P. R. getting in there?

Mr. Barnard said he thought the C. P. R. were bound to go in there in their own interest. So far as the ores were concerned, the United States duty was so high that they would not be taken out. It would be to the advantage, however, of the Kootenay country to get those ores into the States. The people of that district did not care where the ore went more than did the Manitoba farmer care where his wheat went. All the large smelting plants were in the States. There were no smelters in Canada, and there were not likely to be any for years.

Sir John Thompson—Do you think by giving a rival charter the country would be helped?

Mr. Mara—Why, certainly.

Sir John Thompson said, in his judgment, it did not help a country; it did not lay a rail.

Mr. Sutherland said the arguments which Mr. Mara had advanced were very strong. If this charter were granted it might facilitate connection with our Canadian roads by compelling the C. P. R. to more decisive action. The mining industries of the Kootenay country apparently would be developed by building this road. Mr. Mara and Mr. Barnard had certainly made out a very strong case, and he thought the charter should be granted.

The chairman put the question to the committee for the adoption of the preamble and declared it lost. It was decided, however, to return to the promoters the fees which they had paid, less the cost of printing.

Before the committee rose Mr. Gemmill, of Ottawa, on behalf of the B. C. Southern railway, asked if the principle laid down by the government in the Nelson and F. S. bill would apply to the company which he represented.

Sir John Thompson replied that it would in so far as it referred to that portion of the B. C. Southern Co.'s application for a branch line to the boundary.

The committee then adjourned.

Special to THE COLONIST.]

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